

# Arlington Advocate.

C. S. PARKER & SON Editors and Proprietors.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Single copies 5 cents.

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No. 4.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

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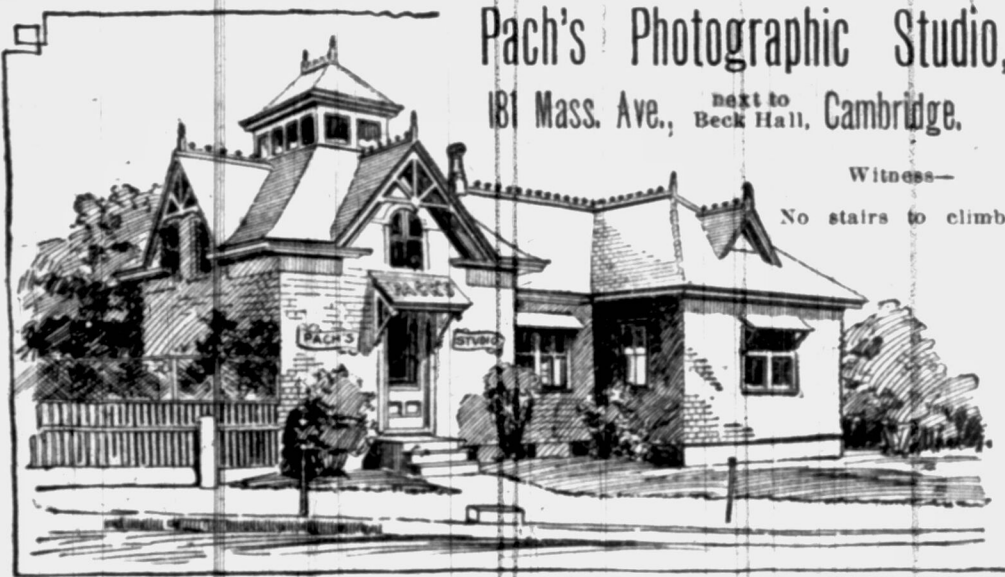
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## The Advocate Banquet.

Our report of this interesting event was as full as circumstances would admit, in our issue of last week. We regretted our inability to give Ex-Gov. Brackett's address in full and are glad that there are enough interested in a perusal of it and desirous of preserving it to warrant us in presenting it a week behind time. The following is the full text of the address to the ADVOCATE at the banquet held on the evening of Jan. 13, in Arlington Town Hall:

Twenty-five years ago a new institution was founded in Arlington. We meet to-night to commemorate its foundation. It is in every way fitting that we do so. Whenever the centennial or semi-centennial or quarter-centennial of any event of public interest in the history of a community occurs, the people of that community, if they be public spirited, will recognize the occasion by a suitable celebration. Such an event is the establishing of a local newspaper. Though established and conducted as a private business enterprise, it is in a sense a public institution. It meets a public want; it performs a public service in a town like ours. While we depend for the general news of the day upon the daily press, it is the local paper upon which we rely for information upon home matters of ordinary, every day occurrence, matters which are not of sufficient general importance to be published in our metropolitan journals, but which are important to the residents of the town concerned. The record of such matters in the columns of the local paper furnishes the material for local history. The record, however, of the Advocate affords an illustration of this. In preparing it the editor went over his files for twenty-five years and culled therefrom the most important events which, summarized, formed an epitome of the town's history during the period named of which we have all read with pleasure and profit. The Advocate, also, in keeping informed in its regular issues week by week of what is going on in the neighborhood, in calling our attention to subjects in which we have a mutual interest, has helped us to become better acquainted with each other as fellow citizens and to promote that neighborly spirit which ought to exist in every community, and in this way has rendered a public service. It has rendered a like service in other ways. Its general influence has been salutary and helpful to the town. It has been true to its name, "The ARLINGTON ADVOCATE," for it has always advocated whatever in the judgment of its proprietors was for the good of Arlington.

It required a good deal of courage to start this paper here twenty-five years ago. It always requires courage to commence the publication of a new paper. Failure has often been the fate of ventures in the field of journalism. It can never be determined in advance how a new paper will be received by the public. But the senior editor of the ADVOCATE had the requisite courage. He had shown it in the face of obstacles which might have daunted a less resolute man. Success rewarded his efforts and this gathering of his neighbors and friends is one of the evidences of that success. I am glad so many of us are here to-night to manifest by our presence our good will to him and his junior associates. We congratulate them upon the ADVOCATE's past and tender them our best wishes for its future. This occasion, marking the completion of twenty-five years of its existence may, in analogy to wedding commemorations, be termed the ADVOCATE's silver anniversary. Upon completing its fiftieth year, a quarter of a century hence, its golden anniversary will undoubtedly likewise be observed, and as gold is superior to silver, pecuniarily and politically, so I trust that its golden age will surpass its silver anniversary. I do not expect to be present on that occasion. Probably very few of us will be, for it is a long time ahead. But I hope that the citizens of Arlington of that generation, the most of whom doubtless are now in the schools, will unite in the observance of the anniversary with the same cordiality with which their fathers and mothers have joined in the present celebration. I extend to you, Mr. Parker, and your partner and your family, the friendly and hearty greetings of your fellow citizens whom it is my pleasure to represent and whose sentiments I am appointed to voice upon this occasion, and our earnest wishes for your future health and happiness.

New York's famous thoroughfare, Broadway, has been the scene of some wonderful events. But the one scene which still stands as the most remarkable, in point of enthusiasm, is Louis Kosuth's famous ride up Broadway, in 1851. Mr. Parke Goodwin, the veteran N. York editor, was with Kosuth, and for the first time he will now tell the story of the marvelous event in the February Ladies' Home Journal. The actual scene at Ann street will also be shown in a picture by De Thulstau, showing Kosuth in his carriage as the great scene burst upon him.

Spy was in quite fair condition for skating on Wednesday and goodly number of skaters availed themselves of the good ice.

## ARLINGTON ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which a revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the line.

=Frank A. Locke, tuner. See ad.

=Mr. Franklin Wyman of the School Board starts to-day (Friday) for an extended tour through Mexico.

=Saturday the ground was broken on the Squire estate, below Cleveland street, for one of the projected new houses.

=The Choral Union is making progress at their weekly rehearsals, held on Tuesday evenings, at Mr. W. B. Robinson's pleasant home, on Academy street.

=Mrs. Edward L. Parker and Miss Mary E. Fowle left Arlington Thursday forenoon for Pinehurst, North Carolina, where they will be absent for a month.

=Mr. Harry Emmons, a church organist, has leased Mr. L. Kimball Russell's attractive new house on Medford street, having come to reside there recently.

=Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Phinney left Arlington Tuesday for an extended tour through California. Mr. Phinney will combine business with pleasure during his absence.

=Ex-Gov. Brackett and Mrs. Brackett were noted as among the distinguished guests present at the ladies' night and banquet given at Hotel Vendome, Wednesday, by the Middlesex Club.

=Miss Abbie E. Russell will conduct the meeting held under the auspices of the Christian Union, at the Universalist church, on Sunday evening. The topic will be "For whom Christ came."

=The Baptist Young People's Endeavor Society will hold their monthly business meeting and social Tuesday evening, Jan. 26th, at 7.30 o'clock. An attractive program has been arranged for.

=Crossed electric wires caused a slight fire in Mr. Ronco's barber shop, last Tuesday afternoon, to which a portion of the fire department responded. Those that did not hear the alarm were of course absent.

=The Bank clerks are hard at work getting ready to serve "Plane" on the Half Shell, on the 22d of this month. Mr. Franklin Russell, of the Nat'l Bank of the Republic, figures prominently in the same in his place at the piano.

=The Baptist Endeavor Society will meet in the vestry next Sunday evening, at 6.15. "Our failures and successes," the topic. Bible reference, Luke 6:1-11. It is to be a question box meeting. Mr. Wendell E. Richardson will be the leader, so a fine meeting is assured.

=A short time ago Albert Dickson was released from the Concord Reformatory on probation, and almost immediately violated his parole by stealing \$40 from his father. Yesterday morning he was captured by the police and returned to the Reformatory.

=The books occupying the table in the reading room at the Robbins Library reserved for special topic, have been on the life of George Washington and topics pertaining to the Father of our Country. This is quite appropriate, as his birthday is near at hand.

=Daniel Eagan, of Bedford, was arrested for drunkenness and in court last Saturday paid a fine of one dollar. Michael Carr was in court Jan. 18, and fined \$10 for second offence of drunkenness. In default he was sent to House of Correction.

=The regular meeting of the Arlington Debating Society was held last evening in Knights of Columbus Hall. The debate was on the subject "Resolved, That the government should own and control all railways," and the jury decided that the negative had the best of the argument.

=We noticed the other evening, while in the reading room at Robbins Library, how finely the large palm placed in one of the window embrasures was looking. We understand its flourishing aspect is in a measure owing to the care given it

by Janitor Mearns, who has been able to resuscitate it from quite a serious decline.

=Saturday evening last at a meeting of the Board of Selectmen, Joseph N. Monahan, who is janitor of the Arlington Boat Club, was appointed a special police officer. Monahan was sworn in on Monday by Town Clerk Locke.

=A question box meeting will be held by the C. E. Society of the Pleasant street church, on Sunday evening, the subject of the same being "Our failures and our successes." Rev. S. C. Bushnell will lead the meeting and will make it an interesting one.

=Mr. and Mrs. G. Arthur Swan, of Pleasant street, leave to-morrow for New York, where they will be guests at The Holland for a few days, then Mr. Swan will continue his business trip and Mrs. Swan will be the guest of friends in New York and Brooklyn for several weeks.

=The Arlington School Committee has filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Parker, by appointing as director of drawing in the public schools, Miss Evelyn F. Cross, of Stoneham. Miss Cross has, till within the time of her new appointment, been director of drawing in the Winchester schools.

=The Salem Oratorical Society gave Handel's Messiah recently in that city and the Salem News accorded high praise for the performance. Mr. Joshua Phippen, the organist of the Unitarian church of Arlington, was organist on the occasion in question, and his work is referred to as follows:—

"Too much cannot be said in praise of the work of Mr. Fenollosa at the piano, and that of Mr. Phippen at the organ. The latter's rendition of the 'Pastoral symphony' was exquisite, particularly in the last part, when the audience kept silent as the grave to catch every note."

=In the distribution of honors in the Legislature the districts of which Arlington is a part shared more than well, thanks to the wisdom of the conventions that named men for the offices to which they were elected whose abilities would command recognition. Senator Bailey, our own fellow townsman, was given the chairmanship of the Committee on Manufactures, and Sunday's Boston Journal prints his picture in a group of other chairmen of committees, accompanied by the following:—

"Chairman James A. Bailey, Jr., of the Committee on Manufactures, is an other young man who has achieved fame early in life. He has probably done as much to protect the purity of the ballot in the State as any other man, having taken an interest in bringing to justice several who attempted to evade or violate the election laws."

## Arlington Woman's Club Items.

=At the business meeting held at the close of yesterday afternoon, it was voted to amend Sec. 5 of Art. 5, as proposed.

=The Board of Directors announce the following changes in the year's program:— Gentlemen's night will occur Wednesday evening, February 17, in Town Hall.

=The formal meeting of science department "The People and Productions of Java, Ceylon," by Prof. Goodale, will be given in the Town Hall, Wednesday evening, March 31.

=A formal meeting of the Club was held in G. A. R. Hall, Thursday afternoon, and was conducted in the usual form. The program was presented under the department of literature, of which Mrs. T. W. White is the chairman, and certainly the ladies present have not been provided with a richer treat than that which the same afforded. Mrs. Prest. White presented George W. Cable, the author, who gave his lecture on "The story-teller and his art." Without more ado we will say that we shall not report Mr. Cable's effort for the fact that it is not reportable. It was a magnificent display of literary genius, if we may so term it, and so rich in thought, coupled with a happy felicity of expression that only a verbatim reprint would be adequate. We took copious notes which, to write out and properly edit, would fill perhaps a couple of columns, consequently the dilemma in furnishing a so-called report. Mr. Cable is subtle and original, his style finished and elegant, although the diffuseness of his sentences requires a close attention on the part of the hearer or the subject may be lost in the almost poetic flow of descriptive sentences. In spite of this fact a certain almost cynical humor makes his rounded periods pungent with meaning and his felicity in adapting to his use the common-place was no less remarkable than it was original. At the close of his remarks he was so warmly applauded that a reading was won from him and it was given in an inimitable manner. The programme opened with a finely rendered piano solo by Mrs. S. B. Wood and closed with a selection by the Choral.

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The League team suffered defeat at the hands of League No. 2, on Tuesday evening, to the extent of 43 pins. The totals were: League—Flanders 486, E. L. Rankin 462, B. W. Rankin 497, Durgin 493, Carter, 521, total 2459; League No. 2—Doige 567, Cutler 441, Slade, 483, Shirley 460, Homer 551, total 2502.

To-morrow evening (Saturday) the Riverside Casino come here to bowl with No. 2 League Team.

Next Tuesday evening No. 2 League go to Newton to bowl on that club's alleys.

Janitor Monahan is now a special officer.

The first round in the second bowling tournament of the season is completed and Somerby and Deering head the list for best individual score of 512. Teams 2, 6, 7 and 8 have won while Teams 1, 3, 4, 5 have lost.

The trial ball spinning for the tournament on Feb. 22, is in progress and some of the bowlers are running pretty close and putting up capital scores. On Wednesday Rugg was highest with 578, Hartwell second with 565 and B. Rankin third with 563.

## Arlington Locals.

=A fine concert will be given at the Universalists church, next Thursday evening, Jan. 28, which will afford a rare opportunity to hear talent of a high order. It is given under the auspices of the Y. P. M., to raise funds for a worthy object and so will serve a double purpose. The following exceptionally attractive program will be presented:—

|          |                                |                  |
|----------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Organ.   | a. Grand Offertoire in G.      | Wely.            |
|          | b. Nacissus.                   | Nevn.            |
|          | c. Melody in D flat.           | Salome.          |
|          | d. Gavotte in B flat.          | Behr.            |
| Song.    | Geo. Mendall Taylor.           |                  |
|          | "The Mighty Deep."             | Jude.            |
| Song.    | "I think of thee."             | Hartel.          |
| Reading. | "The Swan Song."               |                  |
|          | Dana Male Quartette.           |                  |
|          | Miss Gertrude Saunders Jones.  |                  |
| Songs.   | a. Pair Auld Folks.            | Claribel.        |
|          | b. Jarret's Choice.            |                  |
|          | Miss Helen Arenstrop.          | Shelley.         |
| Song.    | Christmas.                     |                  |
| Reading. | Master Henry Donlan.           |                  |
|          | "Molly."                       |                  |
|          | Miss Jones.                    | Handel.          |
| Organ.   | a. Hallelujah Chorus.          | Widor.           |
|          | b. Serenade.                   | Thomas.          |
|          | c. Ave Maria.                  |                  |
|          | d. Familiar Airs.              |                  |
| Song.    | Mr. Taylor.                    | Mozart.          |
|          | "Possenti Numi."               |                  |
| Song.    | "L'Ecstasy."                   | Arditi.          |
| Reading. | Master Donlan.                 |                  |
|          | "Honor of the Woods."          |                  |
| Song.    | Miss Jones.                    | W. H. H. Murray. |
|          | "In Absence."                  | Dudley Buck.     |
| Duet.    | Dana Male Quartette.           | Russell.         |
|          | Robin Ruff.                    |                  |
|          | Mr. Babcock and Master Donlan. |                  |

=Lower Mystic pond was the Mecca of ice polo players, hockey players and skaters generally Saturday. The ice is in far better condition here than on any other pond in this vicinity. It was a gala matinee on the ice, and there was sport galore for everybody. The fancy skaters were very much in evidence; a large number of graceful women exhibited their skill in spins, pirouettes, cross cuts, grapevines and other fancy figures. The Harvard ice polo team put in its final practice for Monday's game with Brown University, and the leading interscholastic and other league teams reduced their schedule by playing morning and afternoon games. Arlington High had a field day, winning two games in easy fashion. For a starter, Arlington lined up against Mechanic Arts school of Boston, and rapped out 11 goals with little opposition. Mechanic Arts was completely outclassed.

Arlington High. Mechanic Arts.  
Johnson, F. Thompson, F. H. Smith  
Puffer, F. Remick  
F. White, C. F. Smith  
Woods (Pierce), h.b. Jones  
H. White, g. Stone  
H. White, g. Stone

Score—Arlington 11, Mechanic Arts 0. Goals—F. White, L. Puffer, L. Johnson, Reesee—Mr. Moore. Time—two 20-minute halves.

Immediately after this game Arlington tackled Medford High and shut out this opponent, also, without a score.

Arlington High. Medford High.  
Johnson, F. Thompson, F. H. Smith  
Puffer, F. Remick  
F. White, C. F. Smith  
Woods (Pierce), h.b. Jones  
H. White, g. Stone  
H. White, g. Stone

Score—Arlington 4, Medford 0. Goals—Puffer 4, Reesee—Mr. Kakas. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

=A special car was engaged by the party of Arlington citizens who attended the song recital given by Miss Agot Lund, on Thursday evening, Jan. 14, in Steiner Hall, Boston, to convey them to and from the recital, which contributed to the comfort and ease of those who were included in the party. The recital was given in the unique new Steiner Hall, which seats a large company and on this occasion almost every seat was filled, so we conclude it must have been a financial success as well as an artistic triumph. Miss Lund looked very charming in a new concert gown and received several delightful bunches of flowers as a mark of warm appreciation from her friends. She sang in German and the Swedish tongue principally, the latter songs being quaint and unique. She had the gratification of being warmly received and her hearers were delighted with the varied program which filled the evening with what was a rare musical treat for many of them.

Additional Arlington Locals on 8th page.



## AN OSTRICH CAMP.

ONE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S LITTLE-KNOWN INDUSTRIES.

Rearing the Ungainly Birds For Their Beautiful Feathers—They Are Quite Savage at Times Clipping an Ostrich.

THE rearing of ostriches for the sake of their beautiful feathers is an industry of which little is known. An attempt has lately been made to import the birds into the United States for breeding purposes, but it has not yet seriously interfered with the industry in South Africa, where the ostrich is at home.

Let me give you some sort of an idea of the country in which the ostrich lives. It is a country unlike any other on the globe. The general character is flat and sandy, relieved only by long, low, rocky sierras. These mountain ranges are the salvation of the landscape. Their craggy outlines are carved into a thousand abrupt and striking forms, their heads are constantly haunted by low lying clouds of vapor, which the contending sun and wind draw together and disperse. Their sides are hollowed into ravines, or "kloofs," and painted by the clear distance into a perfect argosy of changing hues. The apparently parched and sandy flats are covered by different varieties of dwarf bush, which are nibbled at by the sheep.

A dry and arid prospect, and it is hard to conceive every inch of it as loaded below with vegetable life ready to shoot after the rains of spring into a wealth of verdant grasses. Here and there dotted about on these flats, can be seen the white farm-buildings nestling among the trees—an oasis in the desert, in fact. These green spots can be seen for miles away, with the white washed buildings glittering in the sun. Foliage is only to be seen around the homesteads and occasionally at an isolated fountain. The veldt all around is cheerless and naked, without so much as a rag of vegetation to cover it, and the eye hunger for a tree, the bones or stones stick painfully out, a sight for the geologist, not the artist.

You arrive at the homestead, a square, red-brick building, with a sign of relief, and glad to be out of the blinding glare and sandy plain. On every homestead the same familiar sights meet the eye. On the one side of the house stand the kraals; on the other, the shed and wagon-house. In front stands the dam, adjoining the vegetable garden and lands, with farther away the camp. Behind the house are the chaff-house, tramp-floor, and butcher's shop, where the natives are rationed. In the camp run the large stock, cattle, ostriches, and horses; and on the flats and mountains the sheep and goats.

A well fenced and secure inclosure is a luxury in the colony, and is only to be met with on the wealthier farms, the owners of which can afford to keep them in repair, and to place them in stock of the more expensive kinds. Every ostrich farmer has his camp, which varies in size considerably, from 3000 to 8000 acres, and in it he keeps his 300 or 500 birds, as well as a few cattle and horses. A camp is



OSTRICH ON NEST.

always selected as being the best piece of grazing ground on the farm, and capable of holding more stock in proportion than any other part of the farm. Here the bird remains year in and year out, and are only collected and brought together, on the average, once every four months.

These occasions are, let us say, in June, to pluck prime feathers. By these we mean the long whites, numbering from eighteen to twenty in each wing, eight or nine fancy feathers, and a few long blacks, all taken at the same time. Four months later the stumps of these feathers are drawn out, and two months later again—that is, six months after the primes—the short blacks and tail feathers are taken. Of these it is impossible to give any accurate number. As a rule, you pluck as many as possible without inflicting pain on the bird, and at the same time leaving enough to keep out the cold.



AN OSTRICH FARM IN CAPE COLONY.

An ostrich, like most other animals, in its wild state is terribly afraid of man or of any unfamiliar sight, and flees at the appearance of anything new to its ken. When domesticated it becomes docile, and after a time assumes a position of authority and becomes master of the situation. From June up to September, or, in fact, till Christmas, thousands of chicks are reared every year, and thousands meet with death every year from some form of accident. Chicks up to twelve months old die from various maladies, but seldom after they are full grown are they the victims of any sickness, death usually resulting from a broken leg, killed

fighting, or from scarcity of food in times of drought.

The nest of the ostrich is a very crude affair, consisting simply of a round hollow carved out in the sandy ground. Sometimes the female bird may be seen scratching in the ground preparatory to laying her first egg; but this is not often the case, the hollow generally being made by the con-

demeanor is a very mild affair compared to the male's.

Collecting birds for plucking is always a great day on the farm. Orders are given overnight to the Kaffirs and Hottentots to catch every available riding horse and have them saddled up and ready next morning at sunrise. This is done, and every "boy" on the farm who can find a horse is mounted,



A TROOP OF OSTRICHES IN THE "CAMP."

tinuous sitting of the birds on the one spot. One pair of birds will lay from ten to twenty eggs; but, as is often the case, three or four birds will lay in the one nest, thus making the number of eggs up to seventy or eighty. These, of course, have to be weeded out, as a bird cannot comfortably cover more than sixteen eggs, the remainder being thrown on one side and left to decay.

Forty-four days is the recognized time to allow for hatching. When a nest is hatched out the family are taken out of the camp, and brought to the homestead to be tamed, where they come in continual contact with the farm hands, and are housed at night out of the reach of wild animals. During the winter they will do well, but in winter, when food becomes scarcer, must be fed morning and evening on barley or rape.



CLIPPING WITH BAG ON HEAD OF OSTRICH.

It is during the breeding season that the male becomes so savage, and his note of defiance—"brooming," as the Dutch call it—is heard night and day. The bird inflates his neck in a cobra-like fashion and gives utterance to three deep roars. The first two are short, but the third very prolonged. Lion-hunters all agree in asserting that the roar of the king of beasts and the most foolish of birds resemble one another almost exactly. When the birds are properly savage they become a great source of amusement—or, as some think, of danger. Certainly, to be overtaken all on a sudden without time for preparation by a cheeky bird is one of the greatest ills flesh is heir to, and might result disastrously to the uninitiated; but old hands are always all there on an emergency.

Undoubtedly the best weapon—barring a wire fence—is a good stout stick or blunt pitchfork. As a rule, if a bird means to have your life or die in the attempt, he charges from about thirty yards, when you receive him at the bayonet's point. He rushes at you with flashing eye, looking the very embodiment of fury. Drawing himself up to a height of ten feet or more, with wings outstretched and hissing like a cobra, he makes four or five strikes. You retreat a pace or two, so as to avoid the fork piercing through his neck, and hold him off at arm's length till he learns that his efforts are useless. Drawing the fork sharply away, you strike him a blow on the neck, rendering him insensible and taking away his breath. This quiets him for a while, till he recovers from his bewilderment and makes a fresh charge, when the fork is again presented.



AN OSTRICH FARM IN CAPE COLONY.

I have seen a bird so savage as to charge seven times in fifteen minutes, twice receiving the prongs of the fork through his neck. On horseback one is even more obnoxious to an ostrich than on foot, but, so long as the horse is not afraid and will stand up to the bird, there is no fear of an accident. As he charges take care to have your horse well in hand, and as the bird makes his first strike, catch him by the neck and hold on for all you're worth, till the bird becomes exhausted from want of breath and falls. The female bird is seldom vicious. When she has a nest or brood of young chicks one must be prepared, but her manner of charging and whole

and a regular cavalcade enters the camp, under the superintendence of "De Boss van de Plaats"—the master of the farm. They split up into parties of two each, and start off in different directions to drive up the birds from the remote spots to which they have wandered. Warfare, of course, is freely indulged in. It is immaterial to an ostrich if there be one or fifty against him, he fights just as merrily.

There exists a traveler's tale at home that, as soon as an ostrich catches sight of a human being, he turns tail and bolts in an opposite direction to hide his head in the sand. Another fallacy, equally devoid of foundation, is the belief that the female leaves her eggs in the sand to be hatched out in the sun. This is not so. The male and female sit alternately for forty-four days: the male at night, the female during the daytime. As an article of food an ostrich egg is, to my taste, the most nauseous of dishes, and far more suitable as an effective weapon in Chinese and political warfare than to grace a breakfast table.

From all one had heard previous to becoming oneself an owner of ostriches, the actual plucking of the birds is very uninteresting and disappointing. The birds are all huddled together in a kraal—when every bird becomes as meek as a lamb—and are caught one by one; a bag or stocking is placed over the head and neck, while two experienced natives clip the feathers. During winter the birds must be attended to and carefully watched, as sometimes the weather is very inclement for weeks together—the thermometer often registering ten degrees of frost—and birds are apt to fall off in condition. If a bird once begins to sink in condition, the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting him right again, and often no amount of extra feeding will pull him through.—Strand Magazine.

### Cost of War.

According to the estimates of German and French statisticians the wars of the last forty years have cost the Nations engaged in them, in money alone, the almost inconceivable sum of \$13,000,000,000. Of this amount France has paid nearly \$3,500,000,000 as the cost of her war with Prussia.

The gross debts of Boston at the end of November, 1896, footed up to \$69,549,074.64.

### A NEW RAILROAD KING.

The Wealthiest American Woman's Son to Become a Magnate in the Southwest.



E. H. R. GREEN.

E. H. R. Green, President of the Texas Midland Railway, will soon be one of the most important railway magnates in the Southwest. Mr. Green's wealthy mother, Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, is engineering the deal which will add to her son's power. The Midland Road, of which Mr. Green is President, runs from Ennis to Paris, and if the plans which Mrs. Green has under way succeed a consolidation of interests will be effected by which a new trunk line between St. Louis and Galveston will be formed and Mr. Green become a most important factor in Southwestern railroad affairs. Mrs. Green is the wealthiest woman in the United States. She has large railroad interests in the South and other parts of the country, and her fortune is estimated at anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. E. H. R. Green is her only son.

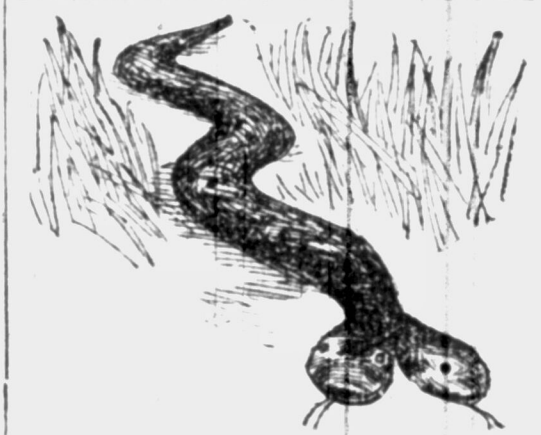
### Projects of a Queer Genius.

Colonel D. W. Hughes is a queer genius who lives in Andrain County, Missouri. He has invented many contrivances of one sort or another in the course of his wandering career, the most important of which is a corn-plucking machine. Out of this he made considerable money, but his hopes of a fortune are now founded on an instrument which, by means of X rays, perhaps, will not only reveal the culinary value of eggs, but also the gender of their embryonic occupants. Both these things, the colonel says, his invention will do with speed and certainty, and he expects to sell one of the new machines to every raiser of poultry and every dealer in eggs in the country.

### Tomb of the First Harrison.

The tomb of General William Henry Harrison near North Bend, on the Ohio River, is soon to be remodeled. The cost of the improvement is estimated at \$5000 and only Indiana marble is to be used. The old tomb, which was built in the latter part of the forties, has for some years been the subject of much comment. It is on the crest of a beautiful knoll commanding a view of the lovely Ohio and the blue Kentucky hills beyond. Nature has invested the spot with romantic charms, and when the tomb is completed it will add a fresh element of interest to the scene.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Freak That Fights With Itself. A two-headed snake, hog-nosed—Heterodon Simus—has come from Central America into the possession of E. C. Fischer. It is four months old, of a brownish green color, and not yet a foot long.



TWO-HEADED SNAKE.

Each head has apparently a separate will. The heads fight each other. They must be fed with milk, raw meat and blood at one time, or there is war. Often the two heads are friendly and play with each other. The little monstrosity has much strength for its age and size. Its owner keeps it in a glass case. It likes the warmth of the sun, but holds the light in horror.—New York World.

### Income of Chinese Gardeners.

Some Chinese gardeners tell with apparent truthfulness of making \$1000 a year apiece out of their business. Vegetables in five and ten cent lots seems small business, but it counts in the course of a year. There are ten or a dozen wagons making regular trips into Tulare, and they gather up a good deal of coin.—Tulare (Cal.) Register.

The Queen of England's descendants either now occupy or will in due course sit upon seven thrones, namely, those of the British Empire, the Russian Empire, the German Empire, the Kingdom of Greece, the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Grand Duchy of Hesse and the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

## TAXES AND REVENUE.

### PROTECTIVE TARIFF SYSTEM A MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Builds Up New Enterprises and Provides Work for Wage-Earners—Increases Prosperity Among All the People—Never Know How We Are Taxed.

"We cannot have revenue unless we have taxes," said Washington in his farewell address. This does not need the stamp of Washington's approval to make it pass current. It is self-evident. We must have taxes—taxes raised somehow, paid by some one. We might have a direct tax and collect from every adult citizen or every citizen entitled to vote a specific sum. What a popular tax that would be! We wonder it has not been suggested by our free trade friends. It is quite in accordance with their theories. Even the income tax would have to take a back seat. We might raise taxes in a dozen different ways, but it is perfectly obvious that the best form of taxation is that which will be least felt by the people. Let us suppose for a moment that the protective tariff is a tax and look at it entirely from that point of view. Has any method of taxation ever been discovered, or invented, which bears so lightly on the people? Why, one of the worst things about the protective tariff, according to our free trade friends, is that the people don't know how they are taxed by it. Could they say more in its favor as a system of taxation? Could any system of taxation bear more lightly than this?

But it is no wonder that the protective tariff rests so lightly on the American people, for it is paid in most cases by the foreign producers and not by the American producers. Who can doubt that this is so, in view of the fact that the price of every kind of product has dropped under a protective tariff? Take steel rails for instance, or tin plate. In the last twenty-five years steel rails have dropped from more than \$70 a ton to \$22 or less per ton; and the drop in the price of tin plate during the same time has been proportionately as great. These are only samples. They illustrate only what has taken place in a greater or less degree in every industry. It would be as hard as hunting for a needle in a haystack to find any product whose price has been raised by the protective tariff. There is no doubt about it—the protective tariff system is the most wonderful ever devised by the mind of man. Not only does it supply revenue sufficient to meet the tremendous expenses of carrying on this great Government without laying any burden of taxation on the people, but, besides all that, it creates and builds up new industries; it establishes new enterprises; it provides work for millions of American wage earners and it brings prosperity to the whole American people.

### French Cotton Industry.

The war of 1870, by depriving France of the trade of Mulhouse, had a very considerable effect upon the condition of the cotton industry. Until 1878 the consumption of foreign piece goods in France exceeded the exports of the French goods. French spinning mills worked up only 80,000 tons of raw material instead of 100,000 tons.

But new mills were established, the imports of raw cotton increased, and the industry sought new outlets in foreign countries. In this it was successful for, in 1882, the year that new commercial treaties were put in force, the export amounted in value to nearly 100 millions of francs, exceeding the imports of similar goods by twenty-four millions. This vigorous effort had even other results. Although the average of the duties had not been raised, French piece goods, during the prosperous period 1880-1873, had gained sufficient force to compete directly with importations from foreign countries, and from 1885 the value of foreign tissues placed on French markets gradually decreased, while French goods were gaining new customers elsewhere. In 1880 the value of foreign imports was reduced almost one half—i. e., forty-one millions instead of seventy-five millions in 1884—while exports of French goods approached 118 millions.

### Cleveland and the Trusts.

"Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter (the suppression of trusts) by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty."—President Cleveland's Message.

And it took the Democratic President just three years and nine months to ascertain that these laws "have proved ineffectual." Only upon the expiration of his term of office does he discover the fact. And, during these three years and nine months of his incumbency, Chicago gas and sugar stocks fluctuated serenely for the benefit of those who happened to be "on the inside."

The railways in Newfoundland are to be amalgamated and taken under Government control.

### DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

## BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(To make the following quotations of value to buyers and sellers alike, it will be necessary to carefully note the peritory remarks which precede all articles quoted. In a market of this character it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week, but noting the general tendency of trade, those given will be found sufficiently close to enable dealers to base their transactions thereon.)

There is considerable activity in the produce market, prices having advanced in several lines. The supply continues good. Flour has advanced and is in steady demand. Butter has dropped off a little but cheese has advanced. Eggs are lower, receipts being quite plentiful.

FLOUR—The demand for flour continues dull with prices quiet from. Winter wheats continue steady.

Spring patents, \$4.80@5.15; Spring, clear and straight, \$3.85@4.50; Winter, clear and straight, \$4.70@5.10; Winter patents, \$5.15@5.30.

These are mill prices for car lots, jobs 25¢ higher.

GRAHAM FLOUR—Trade quiet with the market steady at \$3.15@4.80 per bbl.

CORN—Demand continues quiet with prices quoted fairly steady for old. New corn on spot sells quietly.

Old steamers, yellow, spot, 33¢@33½¢; new, corn spot 29¢@30¢; No. 2 yellow to ship 33¢@33½¢; new yellow, to ship, 29¢@30¢.

CORNFLEA—The market is firm at 60¢@62¢ per bag, and \$1.45@1.50 per bbl, granulated, \$2.00@2.10 per bbl.

OATS—The demand is quiet with prices quoted steady on spot and to arrive.

Clipped old, on spot, 27¢@28¢; fancy higher. New, clipped on spot, 25¢@26¢; clipped, white, and gray, 24¢@25¢; fancy higher. Clipped, to ship, 24¢@25¢.

OATMEAL—Quiet at \$1.75@4.00 per bbl for ground and rolled, and \$1.15@1.40 for oat.

MILLED—Trade is quiet, with prices for lake and rail firm.

Middlings, sacked, to ship, \$11.25@14.50; bran, sacked, spring, to ship, \$11.25@12.50; bran, sacked, winter, to ship, \$12.25@13.50; ground wheat, to ship, \$15.25; Red dog flour, to ship, \$16.25@16.75; cotton seed meal per ton, \$21.25@21.50.

RYE—The market continues slow, with prices quoted at 45¢@46¢. Rye Flour—Trade continues quiet at \$2.80@3.10 per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay continues quiet, with supplies of common liberal. Fancy stock continues scarce. Rye straw is dull but steady, with offerings liberal.

New, fancy, per ton, \$16.50@17.50; new goods, per ton, \$15.50@16.50; new lower grades, per ton, \$12.50@14.50; Rye straw per ton, 19¢@20¢; Oat straw, per ton, 25¢.

SEED—Trade is quiet, with prices steady.

Timothy, per bu, \$1.45@1.40; clover, per bu, 9¢@9.50; red top, West, per 50-lb sack, 2.10@2.55; red top, Jersey, per 50-lb sack, \$3.60@3.50; red top, reseeded, per bu, 14¢@16¢.

BEANS—Offerings are liberal with trade quiet and prices are only fairly steady.

Pea, North, small, per bush, \$1.20@1.25; Medium NY and Vt, per bush, \$1.00@1.05; Yellow eyes per bush, \$1.20@1.30; Red Kidney, per bush, \$1.30@1.40; California, per bush, \$1.35@1.45; Lima, per bu, 30¢.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet with receipts of fresh milk creameries yet moderate and prices are firm. Common grades continue dull.

Creamery, choice, per lb, 21¢@21½¢; creamery, West, choice, 20¢@21¢; dairy, North, choice, 17¢@18¢; imitation creamery, per lb, 14¢@15¢; lard packed, per lb, 11¢@12¢.

CHEESE—Market continues quiet and prices firm.

Northern, choice, per lb, 10¢@10½¢; Northern, sage, 10¢@11¢; Western, choice, per lb, 9¢@10¢; jobs, 7¢@8¢ higher.

EGGS—The market continues quiet with an easy tone noted, in sympathy with weak primary markets.

Hennery, common, per doz, 2¢@2½¢; Eastern, choice, per doz, 19¢@20¢; Michigan, Indiana choice 18¢@19¢; other western per doz, 18¢@19¢.

POULTRY—Market continues quiet with prices fairly steady for turkeys. Chickens and fowls remain dull with ducks and geese in slow demand.

Turkeys, Northern, young, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, West, 11¢@12¢; fowls, Northern, per lb, 10¢@14¢; chickens, West, per lb, 8¢@9¢; fancy higher; fowls, Northern, choice, 11¢@12¢; fowls, Western, 7¢@8¢; ducks, per lb, 11¢@12¢; geese, per lb, 8¢@9¢.

FRESH MEATS—Beef continues in good supply, with trade quiet and prices steady. Lambs remain quiet and quoted firmer. Mutton quiet and unchanged. Veals are quiet.

Beef, steers, per lb, 6¢@7¢; beef, hump, per lb, 3¢@5¢; lamb, good to choice, 7¢@9¢; mutton, per lb, 4¢@5¢; younglings, per lb, 4¢@6¢; veal, per lb, 5¢@6¢; fancy 3¢; h. g. city dressed, per lb, 5¢@6¢; hogs, country dressed, per lb, 4¢@5¢.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet with prices ruling steady for pork and lard. Hams remain quiet and unchanged.

Pork, long and short, per bbl, \$10.25; Pork, lard, and hvy lard, \$9.50; Pork, lean, ends, per bbl, \$12; Tongues, beef, per bbl, \$23; Tongues, beef, per bbl, \$12; Beef, corned, per bbl, \$7@9; Shoulders, corned and fresh, per lb, 6¢; Shoulders, smoked, per lb, 6¢; Hams, per lb, 9¢@10¢; Bacon, per lb, 8¢@10¢; Pork, salt, per lb, 5¢; Briskets, salt, per lb, 6¢; Ribs, fresh, per lb, 7¢; Sausages, per lb, 7¢; Sausages, meat, per lb, 6¢@7¢; Lard, in tubs, per lb, 5¢; Lard, in pails, per lb, 5¢@6¢; Lard, in pails, pure leaf, per lb, 7¢@8¢.

APPLES—Continue in plentiful supply, with trade quiet and prices only fairly steady. Oranges are steady. Lemons unchanged.

Apples, Talmans, choice, per bbl, \$1.25@1.50; apples, Kings, per bbl, \$1@1.50; apples, Baldwins, per bbl, 75¢@1.00; apples, Greenings, per bbl, 75¢@1.00; apples, mixed varieties, 50¢@75¢; lemons, per pkg, \$2.25@3.50; oranges, Jam, per bbl, \$5.50@6.50; cranberries, per bbl, \$3.00@4.00; Peanuts, Virginia, per lb, 3¢@4¢; hickory nuts, per bu, \$2.00@2.50.

TRUCK—The market continues steady, with a fair trade.

Lettuce, per box, 1.50@2.00; squash, per ton, \$25; cabbage, native, per bbl, 65¢@85¢; hothouse per 100 \$12@14; cukes, Fla., per etc, \$1.50; beets per bu, 50¢; yellow turnips, per bbl, 75¢; carrots, per bu, 40¢; onions, per bbl, \$2.75; celery, per box, \$2@4; cauliflower, per box, \$1.00; egg plant, Florida, per bbl, \$1.50; spinach, per bbl, \$1.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with trade fair and prices unchanged. Sweet potatoes are quiet.

Ar Co bestrons, choice, per bu, 40¢@45¢; White stock, per bu, 35¢@40¢; choice Rose stock, 40¢@45¢; Green Mountains, per bu, 40¢; Chenangoes, per bu, 45¢@45¢; sweets, Norfolk, per bbl, \$1; sweets Jersey, per bbl, \$1.25.

SUGAR—Refined is quiet with prices quoted unchanged.

Cut loaf and crushed, 5¢; pulverized, per lb, 4¢; powdered, per lb, 4¢; cubes, per lb, 4¢; granulated, per lb, 4¢@4½¢; granulated, fine, per lb, 4.44¢@4.5¢; granulated, at retail, per lb, 8¢; diamond, per lb, 4¢; bag yellow, per lb, 3.44¢@3.5¢.

MOLASSES—Trade continues steady with the market quiet. The following are whole lots:

N O fancy, open kettle, 35¢@35½¢; N O good to ch, per gal, 30¢@34¢; New Orleans, centrif, fancy, 18¢@20¢; New Orleans, 12¢@15¢.



## HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

## WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

The exports of Germany to the United States during the quarter ending March, 1906, show a decided increase over the exports during the like period of 1895.

## No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00, at all druggists.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is making preparations to have built an iron bridge to cross the Otter Tail river, near Frazer, Minn.

FITStopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KILMER'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kilmer, 511 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

## Experi-

ments are expensive. It is no experiment to take the medicine which thousands endorse as the best; which cures when others fail, namely

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

## A Shoemaker Prince.

In addition to Hans Sachs, the shoemaker poet, and Tolstoi, the shoemaker novelist, there is now, according to the Woman at Home, a shoemaker Prince, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Count of Chester, etc.,—in short, the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain. It appears says the journal just named, that the Queen of England and the Prince Consort desired that each of their children should learn from the beginning some useful trade. The Prince of Wales chose shoemaking and soon acquired such perfection in the art that his handiwork became the pride of his fellow cobbler, as it was the envy of gentlemen of fashion.

New Haven, Conn., is very proud of the record of its veteran steamboat man, Commodore Richard Peck, who never had an accident during his many years of service, and at the age of eighty-one is still in good health.

They have sometimes a curious way of deciding lawsuits in North Siam. Both parties are put under cold water and the one staying under the longer wins the suit.

## WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

All women work. Some in the homes. Some in church, and some in the whirl of society.

Many in the stores and shops, and tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill earning their daily food.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances; there is



serious derangement in the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the unfailing cure for his trouble. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, "bearing-down," disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and you will again be free.

**OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS**  
Cured. DR. J. J. STEPHENS, LEXINGTON, MASS.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
GOUT WITH ALL ITS ALLIES.  
Best, Cheapest, Surest, Quickest.  
In time. Sold by druggists.

## BASQUE AND WAIST.

### SOME NEW DESIGNS THAT ARE Dainty and Dressy.

Stylish Example of the Regulation Military Basque—Attractive Bebe Waist With Mushroom Sleeves.

A STYLISH example of the regulation military basque is given by May Manton in the first large picture. It is carried out in broadcloth of Hussar-blue and the decoration is of black braid



REGULATION MILITARY BASQUE.

with fanciful ornaments crossing the front where the closing is made invisibly on the left side. At the back the seams of the basque fit the figure closely, with the additional material below the waist line of back and side body laid in box-plaits. The curving seams are outlined with braided decorations. A standing band closing invisibly on the left side finishes the neck. The one-seamed gigot sleeves, gathered at the top and arranged upon coat shaped linings, stand out stylishly at the top, fitting the arm closely below.

The smart hat accompanying the costume is of felt, adorned with velvet and ostrich plumes.

Cloth, cheviot and tweed are favored for making, while colors most selected are blue in postman, military or hussar. Gray, green or garnet are also chosen.

To make this basque for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch wide material.

## DAINTY BEBE WAIST.

A dainty model sufficiently dressy to be worn as an evening bodice when developed in suitable fabrics, is represented in the second big illustration. As represented, writes May Manton, the material chosen was colored brocade combined with old-blue velvet. It is mounted upon a glove-fitted lining having the usual number of seams and double burst darts and closing in centre-front. Under-arm gores are inserted between the full fronts and back, which are shaped in rounded outline and gathered at the top with the fullness at the waist collected in gathers that are drawn well to the centre-front and back. The



BEBE WAIST WITH MUSHROOM SLEEVES.

upper portion of the bodice consists of a shallow yoke of the contrasting material and the closing is effected at the left side at shoulder, arm's eye and under-arm seams. At the neck is a close-standing band concealed by a

stock of ribbon stylishly bowed at the centre-back. The waist is encircled by a girdle of old-blue velvet carried to the front where it is caught up with loops of velvet. The sleeves, presenting the newest feature of the season's mode, are called the mushroom sleeve and are close-fitting from the wrists to above the elbow where they are met by a short full puff. The lining may be cut away from the full portion when a low neck is desired, or material applied to simulate a yoke and finished at the neck with a standing band, if high neck is preferred. The lower portion of the sleeves may be discarded and only the short full puffs used when the bodice is destined for

evening wear. The mode is adapted to all seasonable fabrics that are sufficiently pliable as to permit of shirring.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require three yards of forty-four-inch wide material.

## BUTTERFLY BONNETS.

Although most women remove their hats in theatres nowadays, many of them would like to be spared the trouble. Now, we have a spreading butterfly on top of the head, whose gauzy wings are transparent, and which takes up so little space that the effect on the person behind is that of no bonnet at all, while the wearer feels that her head is properly dressed without the trouble of removing a bonnet. The butterflies are fastened on with stickpins, which, in their turn, are often butterflies, too. Hairdressers threaten to introduce butterfly chignons, but they may not do it. Few women in these days remember the period when the chignon was worn, and to those that do remember it, the thought of a revival of the hideous style of coiffure is not inviting.

## SUBSTITUTE FOR MUFF CHAIN.

A welcome fashion for those who cannot afford the muff chain is a band of black velvet ribbon, a little less than an inch wide, fastened at each side with a tiny buckle. Any desired amount of money can be absorbed in this fashion; but the rhinestone and gold-enameled buckles answer every purpose.

## THE MOHAIR GOWN.

A mohair gown will wear forever if the owner desires it, but if she grows

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

"OLD IRONSIDES"—Secretary Herbert is an earnest advocate of the plan for the preservation of the frigate Constitution and her removal to the national capital, where she can be viewed and honored by all American citizens. He says: "Of the old navy we still have two precious relics—the Constitution and the Hartford. The old Constitution, so glorious in the war 1812, lies rotting at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. In my annual reports I have repeatedly recommended that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to repair and insure her preservation, but the appeal has been unheeded. It was a pleasure to report the bill in Congress that was to take Hartford out of the usual category of decaying wooden ships and insure her preservation as a memento of the splendid achievements of Farragut and the heroes who trod her decks in the brave days of the civil war, and it has been my privilege to direct the repairs upon her until they are already nearing completion. But Congress, so far, has ignored all my appeals in behalf of the Constitution. When, many years ago, the navy department contemplated breaking up the old vessel to sell her timber, it was a New England poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes—who electrified the country, awakened the public conscience and saved the old ship by his grand ode to 'Old Ironsides.' The Sons of the Revolution are, I learn, interesting themselves in the project. I shall always be glad to aid them as I may be able."

PENSIONS FOR ALL—Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house committee on civil service reform, has introduced a bill to provide for the retirement of government employes in the classified service. The bill creates a retirement fund by withholding two percent monthly of the salaries received by clerks in the civil service. Each retiring clerk is to receive for life an income amounting to 75 percent of the highest pay received while employed in the civil service, this income to draw from the retiring fund. Every person who has been employed in the service 20 years and who shall have become mentally or physically disqualified will be retired on his application or compulsorily retired. Every person who has attained the age of 60 and shall have been employed 30 years may be retired on his application. Every person who has attained the age of 70 and has been employed in the civil service 35 years shall be compulsorily retired.

GUAYANA BOUNDARY—The first British Guayana papers published since the Venezuelan boundary agreement between this country and England have reached the state department dated as late as Dec. 23. They show that the whole arrangement, particularly the 50-year clause, is highly satisfactory to the colonists, who consider that Great Britain has got the best of the bargain in every way. While the utterances are cautious, the papers express gratification "that Great Britain was able to secure its ends without any recognition of the Monroe doctrine."

UNDESIRABLE ITALIANS—Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, has informed Mr. Stump, commissioner-general of immigration, that the Italian government has fined two sub-agents 500 lire each and sentenced them to one month in jail for favoring clandestine emigration to the United States. The Italian reform in the matter of selling tickets to prohibited emigrants resulted from negotiations with the Italian emigration authorities by Commissioner-General Stump of his recent visit to Italy.

DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE—Secretary Carlisle has abolished the charge of eight cents per package on dutiable merchandise transported in bond from one port of the United States to another. This charge has been made since 1875 and has been a source of many protests and much annoyance to the department. It has not been collected at all the ports, and was originally intended only to cover the expense of sealing and cording the packages, which expense is now merely nominal.

FRANCIS GOES IN—The nomination of Hon. David R. Francis to be Secretary of the Interior was favorably acted upon by the committee on finance and afterwards reported to the Senate in executive session. The nomination has been held up in committee ever since the beginning of the session in December at the request of Senator Vest.

CUBAN POSTAGE STAMPS—The stamp of the so-called Cuban republic has appeared in the United States mails, and it is the source of some discussion at the postoffice department as to whether or not such stamps can be recognized as proper for the transmission of mails into the United States, as this government has not recognized Cuba as a free and independent country, this being probably the first case of its kind on record. At the postoffice department it was stated that these stamps were good so far as the United States was concerned, as our postal laws require only that the stamps be properly cancelled, and the envelopes containing mail matter bear the postmark of a regular postoffice. These regulations have been complied with so far as the department knows. The department knows nothing about the postoffice stamped on the envelope, except that it is in Spanish territory and Spain is in the international postal union. Should these stamps give rise to a delicate diplomatic question, the postoffice department would take no part in it, but refer the matter to the department of state for settlement.

## FOOTBALL PARAPHERNALIA.

### How the Punter Protects Himself While Playing.

To the spectator who watches the hard-fought battles on the football field nowadays, it appears as though the players are so well protected from injuries that there are not nearly so many risks to be run as there were twenty years ago. Who would have worn boots of a double thickness and padded with felt twelve years ago? And yet many of the best players to-day wear them to protect the small bones in their feet and to avoid sprained ankles. If the old-timers had been asked to wear shin guards they would undoubtedly have spurned them, but nobody is without them now. From the light canvas or cloth trousers of former years we have heavily padded moleskins, with bulging knees a foot thick, solid paniers over the hips, and leather protectors for the stomach and kidneys. Canvas jackets are not so popular now, but heavily padded jerseys are considered the right idea instead. Chadwick, of Yale, has, perhaps, the most novel-looking jersey. Around the wrists are leather bands, and on each elbow is a leather pad the size of a loaf of bread. On each shoulder is a leather protector which is half the size of an ordinary saddle and must



weigh three or four pounds. The inside of the jersey is lined with some strong texture.

Modern football players believe in protecting their heads. Twelve years ago there were very few "long-haired" experts, but the craze for letting one's locks grow has become universal, so that a football man with short hair is looked down upon. The rubber nose mask, which covers the mouth as well, and the leather leg net are devices that seem almost indispensable. The helmet that is in use now not only covers the top of the head with a cap of hard leather, but protects the ears with two big muffs made of thick felt, through which are small holes, so that the wearer can hear the instructions of his captain. It is estimated that with all of his football togs on a player can tip the scales at thirty pounds above his actual weight. Somebody has suggested steel masks and coats of mail, but fortunately the rules prohibit any such warlike accessories.

It is rather expensive to own a complete outfit, the big varsity teams having to pay about \$40 per man for the various articles heeded in a gridiron battle. But as college elevens have plenty of money at their command, nothing is thought of such an outlay.

## The Gulf Disappearing.

It is rather a disturbing thought to feel that great portions of the earth's surface are slipping away, as in the case of a mountain in Gard, France, Niagara changing, or that the Gulf of Mexico is being gradually filled up. The latter change is predicted by the St. Louis Republic.

In the years to come, the geographers will make no mention of the Gulf of Mexico, but will picture an immense tract of lowland in its stead, the map being probably provided with a footnote something like this: "Note—There is a tradition that this level tract of swamp land was once a billowy sea several hundred miles long, embracing all that country between Mexico and Cuba on the west and east and Yucatan and Louisiana on the south and north." This state of affairs is being gradually but surely brought about by the Mississippi and other United States rivers, which annually deposit millions of tons of sediment in the gulf's bottom. Expert hydrographers declare that the Mississippi alone annually deposits mud sufficient in the gulf to cover one square mile of its bottom to a thickness of two hundred and forty feet.

## Found the Cap of the Sphinx.

There is no end to the "finds" in Egypt. It has hitherto always been believed that as much was known about the Sphinx as could be known; but now Colonel Roum, an American, by digging round the base, has brought some very curious facts to light. At the back of the figure was found a shaft twenty-five feet deep, with two passages running out of it at the bottom.

More important was the discovery of the long-lost cap of the Sphinx, which was found fifteen feet below the surface of the little temple or shrine between the paws. The cap is painted red, and is adorned with the three lotus columns and the serpent. As the hole in the top of the head of the Sphinx, into which the cap was fasten-

ed, is still undamaged, the cap should be restored to its place.

We hope that Colonel Roum's next find will be the fragments of the nose broken off by an Arab iconoclast some five hundred years ago. If these could be recovered, and the nose restored, the Sphinx would be "the father of terrors" no longer, and we might see that look of benign calm which delighted the ancient world, and made the Greek poet speak of the Sphinx as "great Latona's servant, mild and bland."

## Fought a Savage Lynx.

The ugliest appearing animal that ever walked a log, killed a rabbit or fought a trap is the lynx, which is just as ugly as it looks ten months in a year and somewhat uglier during the other two. Not only will the lynx fight anything that walks the woods, but it will also tackle a visitor from the clearings, be he man or dog or half-grown calf, if the occasion offers.

Jim Berry was hunting up in Maine about forty miles north of Greenville, when he and his friend came suddenly upon the carcass of a caribou which a bear was eating. The bear made itself scarce, much to Jim's regret, as he wanted to kill a bear. Without saying anything to his friend he left camp the next day and started for the carcass, intending to watch it in the hope that the bear would return. He waited and watched till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he began to think of returning to camp. A soft footfall back in the woods, the crafty step of some wild animal, just then sounded in his ears. Pretty soon the beast was chewing the caribou meat, and Jim could see it plainly. He leveled his buckshot gun and pulled the trigger when the wabbling muzzle was pointed in what he thought was the right direction. The beast went down and Jim started for it. Then he stopped with his mouth open.

The beast had leaped to his feet and jumped sideways with its back up. Jim knew the yell, and he also recognized the humped back. It was a wounded lynx spooling for a fight. Not having time to level his gun to shoot, the man clubbed it, and the blow stunned the cat a little, but the beast got in a rake on the man's legs that tore his trousers and hide, too. Another frantic sweep of the gun barrel laid the beast flat and then a revolver bullet killed the animal. The buckshot had torn the top of the lynx's head—enough to make it angry—Shooting and Fishing.

## For Breakfast.

Sometimes even the most fastidious woman forgets that the keynote of daintiness is struck by the morning toilet. A model of all that she should be at other times, her breakfast apparel gives every outward evidence of haste, and leaves much to be desired.

A woman who has made a hasty morning toilet is by no means a thing of beauty. Therefore, she who is wise valiantly foregoes the joy of the forbidden nap. She rises betimes, supported by the thought that of such stuff martyrs are made, and after her matutinal dip, as she arranges her hair as becomingly as she would later in the day for a luncheon or a shopping expedition, she finds herself at peace with all the world, even including the cook.

It's only a little thing in the day's doings, but it tells. The woman who presides at the breakfast table, neat, fresh and rosy, is fulfilling part of her mission in life.

Her husband is as much stimulated by her presence as by the fragrant cup of Mocha which she dispenses, and, though seemingly absorbed in his newspaper as he sips his favorite beverage, in reality he sees every detail of the dainty toilet, knowing that it was made for his eyes alone, and, man-like, appreciating it all the more for that very reason.

## Goose Barnacle.

One of the oddest things they have at the marine aquarium is a goose barnacle. This particular specimen is very small, very much alive, and has been living in the aquarium for months in spite of the fact that some of its normal barnacle necessities are supplied by most peculiar artificial means. The goose barnacle differs from other varieties in that it hangs from ships, floating timber, or other substances near the surface of the water, and has only the power to attach once to any object. This barnacle being taken from its means of support, an artificial one had to be supplied. This was done by means of a piece of common cotton string. This is tied around the barnacle and to a cork from which the barnacle hangs near the surface of the water in a glass in the aquarium. The barnacle is so small that the string is as large as a rope in comparison, and it looks very comical hanging, the feathery looking cirrus down and grasping out into the water for food.—New York Times.

## Allowances.

"You should make allowances for your wife; probably she does not intend to be extravagant; you know how fond of dress women in general are," said the kindly old gentleman to the fuming husband.

"Make allowances?" he gasped. "that's where all the trouble lies; I have to make hers so big that there's hardly any left for me!"

What a time a man must have who makes a night of it at the North Pole! Think of going on the rampage for six months!

When a preacher can attract no attention with his religion he still has the chance left of being tried for heresy.

A few of the election orators have returned to work, but a good many are out who should be arrested for vagrancy.



# Arlington Advocate

246 Massachusetts Avenue.

Published every Friday forenoon by  
**C. S. PARKER & SON,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

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Arlington, Jan. 22, 1897.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Reading Notices, per line, 25 cents  
Special Notices, " 15 "  
Religious and Obituary Notices, per line, 10 "  
Ordinary Advertisements, per line, 8 "  
Marriages and Deaths—free.

## Boston Water Supply.

Harper's Weekly of Jan. 16 contained a profusely illustrated description of the location and work now being carried forward under the Metropolitan Water Supply act which, when first drawn up, included Lexington and Arlington in the broad and comprehensive plan, and in describing the reservoir site and its dimensions, briefly says:—

"The new reservoir is to lie in the town of Clinton, Sterling, Boylston and West Boylston, with the big dam in the edge of Clinton. It will be nearly nine miles long, and will cover no less than 4195 acres to an average depth of 46 feet; will contain 63,000,000 gallons of excellent water, and is expected to supply 111,000,000 gallons per day to the Metropolitan District. The dam site is distant about thirty-five miles from Boston. The water will be conducted through an immense aqueduct, that tunnels hills and bridges rivers a distance of 13.48 miles, till it reaches a point where it enters the basin of a part of the present supply system of Boston. The surface of the new reservoir will be 35 feet above high-water mark in Boston harbor. The dam will be across a narrow gorge, a maximum distance of 1250 feet, and a maximum height of 149 feet."

The article then goes into details as to population, property to be removed and other particulars with which our readers are already familiar, and then proceeds to show that gigantic as this enterprise looks to us, it is small compared with the new water supply for New York. Their dam is 218 feet high, while the Nashua river dam is to rise but 145 feet from its base; and the area enclosed and the depth of water secured approach these figures in the comparisons made. It is an article that parties interested in the matter can peruse with profit.

The editor of the Arlington Advocate, who received such a grand tribute from the people of his town on Wednesday, had a supplementary surprise on Thursday. He had been commander of the local G. A. R. Post the past year, retiring from office Thursday evening. The 80 comrades of the post expressed their fraternity by presenting to him a splendid gold badge. No wonder Brother O'Meara said at the banquet that he felt that he had made a mistake in choosing a metropolitan career, for the country editor seemed to have all the good things of life. Brother Parker of the ADVOCATE, is to be congratulated on his silver-golden mementoes.—Lynn Item.

Mrs. Alice Kent Robertson made an enviable impression at the public reading given by her in Association Hall, Boston, Wednesday evening, before a select audience of people prominent in society. Mrs. Robertson does not strive after effect, for it is gained through her own natural abilities as an interpreter of the most obscure writers and expressed through a voice of magnificent compass, which makes her efforts entirely satisfying and unique—a decided relief from the methods of most recitationists and readers.

Hon. Thomas C. Platt succeeds Hon. D. C. Hill as senator from New York. Wisely, or unwisely, Mr. Platt is beyond question the hearty choice of the majority of the Republicans in New York interested in public affairs (time and again this has been tested and proved) and though there is still strenuous opposition to him in the party, he will serve the interests of the State well. It is not likely that he will again resign the honor as he did on a previous occasion.

The Mystic Valley Club, a wide-awake organization growing out of the temperance issue as it presented itself in this Senatorial District a few years ago, is full of vitality, as was evidenced at its annual meeting, last Tuesday evening. Arlington is represented in the management of the club by Mr. Geo. W. W. Sears.

Mr. Simon Solomon is holding an exhibit of drawings at Doll & Richards, 2 Park St., which any interested are invited to inspect. The exhibit continues till Feb. 3d.

Arlington is becoming quite famous as a skating resort, the ice on the several ponds of the town attracting skaters in large numbers from all the surrounding towns and cities.

This week the case of the convicted murderer Bram has occupied the attention of the court on motions for a new trial.

Madam Melba has been obliged to cancel her engagement in this country and will return at once to France, where she hopes to recuperate her health.

The town of Revere suffered the loss of its Town Hall and Public Library in a fire last Monday night.

## Improvement Association Meeting.

It was gratifying to President Hicks to see so large a representation of the membership of Arlington Improvement Association present at the meeting, last Monday evening. The subject under consideration was "taxation," and the discussion was opened by Mr. William G. Peck, with a thoughtful, pungent and frequently eloquent address. He believed the holding of large tracts of land for farming or tillage and taking them as a whole, was a detriment to the town as a whole, when the increase in population really demanded their being placed on the market for building purposes. Mr. Warren W. Rawson followed on the negative side of the argument, and in summing up his argument, Mr. Rawson said unoccupied lands should be taxed low because,—They are worth but a small sum to cultivate; because they must be held as an investment and seldom return to the holder 4 per cent. upon the investment; because occupied lands return a revenue and the parties owning them are more willing to pay; because the unoccupied land has to pay for the sewer tax for the immediate benefit of the occupied lands; because there are no purchasers for the unoccupied lands; because occupants of land for residents escape a greater part of the personal tax; because it is far better to err upon the side of low valuation than too high on that kind of property; because we have always had a good Board of Assessors and their judgement should be better than those who know but very little about values, except to a limited extent; because it is impossible to have an equal taxation, and we do no injustice to have a low valuation on unoccupied lands.

The discussion then became general. Mr. William A. Muller believed the true course was to move slowly, and cited the large tract of land owned by the John P. Squire estate on Mass. avenue, east of Winter street, as an instance. That tract has been laid out for house lots and building operations are to be at once commenced.

Mr. John T. White criticised the "policy" of the assessors in this and other towns and would have a different course pursued in determining the value of real estate. The subject was still further discussed by Messrs. Winn, Hodgdon, Wellington, J. Howell Crosby and others, until after ten o'clock, when it was dropped, and the meeting adjourned without action. It would have been more profitable if it could have been discussed on broader lines than it was confined to during a considerable portion of the time.

One of the newspaper men who are living at Canton while the President-elect is preparing for his coming inauguration, writes to his paper that Major McKinley daily astonishes his callers by the breadth, variety, freshness, minuteness and accuracy of his information concerning parties, factions, politicians, measures, local and State business and political conditions throughout the country. He has a memory as remarkable as Mr. Blaine's for men, and an even more serviceable one for facts and current information of interest. This quality will serve him well when he comes to the White House, and has to deal with the great crowd who will flock to secure his favor. The writer referred to tells about a Western Senator who stopped off at Canton to give Major McKinley some inside facts in regard to a political mess in his state, when to his surprise he found that McKinley was more thoroughly informed than he upon the subject, and gave him fresh information and new points of view, that were as valuable as they were surprising. Major McKinley seems to be able at will to recall and state the salient points of the political situation in any part of the country, and to pass the men who make these conditions in rapid review before his mind. If this faculty does not lead him into desiring to attend to matters of small importance he will be all right. President Cleveland's failing is that he wants to do all the routine work himself. But McKinley is not like Cleveland.—Lynn Item.

**Did You Ever**  
Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at A. Tilden's Drug Store, Arlington, and at L. G. Babcock's Lexington.

**Marriages.**  
In Arlington, Jan. 14, by Rev. P. M. O'Connor, Patrick O'Brien and Margaret Ahern.

**Deaths.**  
In Arlington, Jan. 15, Mrs. Emma F. Robbins, wife of Mr. Alvin Robbins.  
In Arlington, Jan. 16, Mrs. Lucy H. Barnard, widow of John B. S. Barnard, aged 84 years, 2 months.  
In Arlington, Jan. 19, Mary E., daughter of Patrick and Margaret Curran, aged 7 months.  
In Arlington, Jan. 21, Maria Mayo Stevens, of Warwick, Mass., aged 73 years.  
In Lexington, Jan. 18, Mrs. Annie Phinney, wife of Wm. C. Phinney, aged 42 years, 9 days.

**WANTED**  
To hire or lease, with privilege of buying, a small place suitable for vegetable and poultry, in or near Arlington. Address, 218 Putnam ave., Cambridge, Mass.

**LOST.**  
In front of Pleasant St. Market, a short time ago, a pair of gold-bowed spectacles. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them with Mr. F. P. Winn.

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Parties interested in real estate enterprises will find the ARLINGTON ADVOCATE Souvenir the best practical publication containing the most reliable and new people to Arlington. It can be had of the local news agents or at the ADVOCATE office.

# Arlington Advocate Souvenir.

1872 1897

Illustrated Sketch of Arlington for 25 years.

Most complete Record ever Compiled.

Edition Limited and Fast Disappearing.

BUY A COPY TO SEND TO OUT OF TOWN FRIENDS.

15 CENTS A COPY.

Read what some of the ADVOCATE contemporaries say about it.

**Woburn Journal.**—We enjoyed an examination of "Our Local Interest, ARLINGTON ADVOCATE Souvenir, 1872-1897," a few days ago, and we are glad to say that it is one of the best and most profitable news papers published in the State. Many years before Mr. Charles S. Parker established the ARLINGTON ADVOCATE, now and for a long time one of the best and most profitable news papers published in the State, we not only knew that town but its history, its appearance, then and now, its future, its past and its present. The contrast between the two is very marked indeed. The hand some Souvenir mentioned above, issued by Charles S. Parker & Son, was intended to be a feature of the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the establishment of the ARLINGTON ADVOCATE by Mr. Charles S. Parker, now senior member of the firm of publishers, which fell last week, and is in every respect worthy of the occasion. On Wednesday evening the citizens of Arlington paid Editor C. S. Parker one of the highest compliments possible to bestow on a fellow citizen. The immense and brilliant party in the Town House in honor of the 25th anniversary of the birth of the ADVOCATE, and high esteem for its founders. It originated and was carried through by leading members of a society, both male and female, and proved a signal success. A fine program was splendidly executed, and distinguished consideration was paid to the publisher, Mr. Charles S. Parker, who was the happy, festive affair. He richly deserved all the good things the great party said about and did for him.

**Cambridge Press.**—The publisher of the ARLINGTON ADVOCATE celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of that paper by publishing this "ARLINGTON ADVOCATE Souvenir." It is a work in every way worthy of the proprietor, Charles S. Parker. The principal events in the history of the town are given in a concise and readable form, culled from the columns of the paper for the past quarter of a century. We know Mr. Parker well, and believe him to be a conscientious and reliable editor. Although the field of journalism has not been so large as many of the metropolitan papers, yet he can look back on his work for the past twenty-five years feeling that he has done his whole duty as an editor. Well done good and faithful brother journalist.

The banquet tendered to Mr. Parker, by the leading citizens of Arlington, on Wednesday evening, was a grand affair, and was presided over by Governor Brackett, who is a resident of the town. Among the editors present were Stephen O'Meara of the Boston Journal, Hon. W. H. C. Wood of the Commonwealth, and John L. Parker of the Lynn Daily Item.

**Woburn News.**—The ARLINGTON ADVOCATE, Charles S. Parker & Son, proprietors and editors, was 25 years old on Tuesday of this week, and the event was celebrated with a public banquet tendered to the citizens by Mr. John L. Parker, now of the Lynn Daily Item, the founder of the ADVOCATE, participated in the festivities.

**Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate**

Pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Alfred F. Bent and Bertha M. Bent, wife of Alfred F. Bent, in her own right, to Nathaniel D. Canterbury, dated July 30, 1896, and recorded in Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 2518, page 385, will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, for breach of condition of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, on

**Wednesday, the 15th day of Feb., 1897,**  
at 11 o'clock, a. m., all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed and therein described substantially as follows:—"Certain parcels of land situated in Arlington in said Middlesex County, and being Lots thirty-four (34), one hundred and seventeen (117) and one hundred and eighteen (118), as shown on a plan of 'Dexter Hillside Building Lots in Arlington and Lexington, belonging to N. D. Canterbury, C. A. Parker, and J. L. Parker, dated April 14, 1896, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds Book of Plans 96, Plan 2."

"Lot thirty-four (34) is conveyed subject to a mortgage of twelve hundred dollars to Marcus M. Parker to be recorded herewith."  
Said premises will be sold subject to said mortgage and to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments on said premises.

Three hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid at time and place of sale, other terms made known at time and place of sale. For terms and conditions of sale, see plan of said premises, and present holder of said mortgage. 22 Jan 87

**LOST.**  
A white and yellow cat. Any one finding and returning same to Mrs. Miner L. Leavitt, Devens St., Pleasant, Arlington, will be suitably rewarded. 11

**MORTGAGEE'S SALE.**  
Pursuant to and in execution of the power contained in a certain mortgage deed made by George E. Muzzey, of Lexington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, to Increase E. Noyes, of Cambridge, in said County and Commonwealth, dated May 14, A. D. 1894, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 2480, page 577, for breach of condition of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, being the premises described in said mortgage, on

**Monday, the Fifteenth Day of February, A. D. 1897;** the first parcel at four o'clock, the second parcel at half past four o'clock and the third parcel at five o'clock in the afternoon, three certain parcels of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Lexington aforesaid and described as follows: The first parcel is situated on the easterly side of Muzzey street and is bounded on the north by the building of Daniel M. Lunt by deed dated April 21, 1892, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 2110, page 314, and is subject to a prior mortgage for one hundred and fifty dollars, and by deed of said Muzzey to said Noyes, dated June 22, 1896, recorded with said deeds, book 2480, page 577, and is subject to a prior mortgage for two thousand dollars.

The second parcel is situated on the northerly side of a new street parallel with Bloomfield street, and is bounded as follows: Beginning on said street, at land of Caburn, and running on said street westerly one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly two hundred feet; thence easterly one hundred and fifty feet; thence southerly one hundred and fifty feet, and by deed of said Muzzey to said Noyes, dated June 22, 1896, recorded with said deeds, book 2480, page 577, and is subject to a prior mortgage for two thousand dollars.

The third parcel is situated northerly of the Boston & Lowell railroad, and is particularly described in a deed from Anne W. Muzzey to said George E. Muzzey, dated May 30, 1890, and recorded with said deeds, and comprises the same premises conveyed to said George E. Muzzey by deed of said Muzzey to said Noyes, dated June 22, 1896, recorded with said deeds, book 2480, page 577, and is subject to a prior mortgage for two thousand dollars. The last described parcel comprises the lumber yard property of said Muzzey.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.  
For further particulars enquire of A. E. Scott, 100 Ames building, Boston.  
INCREASE E. NOYES, Mortgagee.  
Lexington, Jan. 21, 1897. 22 Jan 87

**FRED SMITH PIPER, M. D.,**  
CORNER OF  
Massachusetts Ave.  
and Waltham St.,  
Office Hours:  
1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. Lexington, Mass.

**DRESSMAKING.**  
Miss Gertrude, experienced dressmaker, desires engagements by the day or will take work at her room, No. 2 Swan's place. Jan

## Briefs and Current Topics.

The Cubans spurn with contempt the offers of Spain conditioned on the laying down of their arms. Wise Cubans.

Col. Albert Clarke acquits the lawyer members of the Legislature of the charge of prolonging the sessions by their eloquence. As a rule, says Col. Clarke, the greatest talkers are those who know the least, and they are mostly city politicians. Col. Clarke is a member of the House, and he ought to know.

The Rev. Joel T. Headley, who died at an advanced age last week, was at one time among the most popular authors in America. He wrote a series of descriptive papers on the marshes of Napoleon, the first of which were contributed to the American Review, a periodical established in the interest of Whig politics. These were afterward collected in a volume with the title "Napoleon and His Marshes." It had great success, and made considerable money for its author and his publishers.

The new party projected by the Coxey conference in St. Louis may not at first be taken seriously by the average citizen, and yet it deserves some consideration. It is not entirely a Coxey cabal which has started the movement for a realignment of the Populists. All the radical elements of the party which met in national convention in St. Louis last July, and which endorsed Bryan and nominated Watson, were represented in the present conference in that city. The middle-of-the-road men opposed the convention's course last July and they denounce it now, and propose a programme which will render impossible its repetition in the future. The new movement probably means a revival of greenbackism on the lines of fifteen or twenty years ago, but under conditions which may, for a time, give it more strength than it had in the past.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowles, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had a gripe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by O. W. Whittemore, Arlington; and by H. A. Perham, Lexington, druggists.

We were obliged to abbreviate our report of the triple public installation which took place in G. A. R. Hall on the evening of Jan. 14, because of lack of space and time, in our last issue. In point of attendance and general interest it exceeded any similar affair of the kind and was full of pleasant experiences. The following is a full list of the officers of the three organizations bearing the name of Francis Gould and numbered as follows:—

Post 36.—Commander, Alfred Pierce; Sr. Vice-Com., Frank Marten; Jr. Vice-Com., Charles H. Prentiss; Surgeon, David Chenery; Chaplain, H. M. Woodward; O. D., Frank D. Roberts; Q. M., James A. Blanchard; Adjt., Alfred H. Knowles; O. G., Alex. H. Seaver; Q. M. S., Joseph I. Dow; Sergt., Maj. C. F. Oakman.

Corps 43.—President, Mrs. Georgia P. Jacobs; Sr. Vice-President, Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer; Jr. Vice-President, Mrs. Josie S. Lewis; Secretary, Mrs. Carolyn R. Morse; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah A. Blanchard; Chaplain, Mrs. Adelaide M. Perry; Conductor, Mrs. Mary L. Durgin; Guard, Mrs. Alice B. Knowlton; Asst. Cond., Mrs. Rose S. Estes; Asst. Guard, Mrs. Carrie A. Stearns.

Camp 45.—Captain, A. A. Tilden; 1st Lieut., Geo. W. Knowlton; 2nd Lieut., Major J. Bacon; Camp Council, E. C. Jacobs, Benj. A. Harris, William A. Keniston; Chaplain, Alfred Roberts; Musician, Frank R. Daniels; Q. M. S., F. A. Gray; Col., Sergt. King; 1st Sergt., Arthur B. Moulton, Jr.; Sergt. Guard, G. S. Cahill; Corp. Guard, Edward Gibbons; Camp Guard, Edward Knowlton; Picket Guard, Fred Harris.

**Building Fund Association.**—President, Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer; Vice-President, Mrs. Charlotte P. Rugg; Secretary, Mrs. Carolyn R. Morse; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary L. Durgin.

The Past Commander's badge presented to the retiring Commander at this service, was novel in its design and highly artistic. It is of solid gold and an exact pattern of the badge here shown, except that beneath the eagle and crossed cannon appears the bar with silver eagle, on blue enamel, which designates the rank of the wearer, and that, instead of being fastened to the ribbon, the star hangs pendant from the bar, suspended on two eleven-link gold chains. The back of the star is engraved, "Francis Gould Post 36 to the man to buy your Cigars, Tobacco and Pipes of. Large assortment of cut plugs and fancy mixtures, pipes in great variety; an extra large stock to select from. Sent on order. The latest novelties in smokers' accessories always in stock. PIPES REPAIRED. 15caw

**Your Boy Won't Live a Month.**

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at A. A. Tilden's Drug Store, Arlington, and at L. G. Babcock's, Lexington.

**Flowers for Christmas.**

**Violets and Pinks.**

**Palms, Ferns.**

**Araucarias, etc., etc.**

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# EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.

Miss Tower spent Sunday at Atlantic. Mr. Alfred Pierce has gone with Mr. J. F. Hutchinson on a shooting trip to North Carolina.

Rev. J. H. Cox, of the Baptist church, will preach at Follen Hall, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All are welcome.

Some of our people who enjoy the preaching of Moody and the revivalists and others, from curiosity attend many of the meetings at Boston.

Mr. Edwin S. Spaulding is obliged to represent the Board of Selectmen at present, and with his duties as Town Treasurer and other offices is kept pretty busy.

The Follen Guild will conduct the services next Sunday evening at quarter before seven. There will be good singing and a paper by one of the members. It is hoped there will be a full house as our young people need our hearty support and should receive it.

Our firemen responded very quickly to the fire alarm Saturday evening. Every thing in the engine room is in apple-pie order and armed and equipped for service. We are informed that our chemical passed the Town Hall in less than five minutes after the alarm was sounded.

A good congregation listened to an excellent sermon by Rev. G. W. Cooke Sunday morning. It is particularly desirable that an effort (if necessary) to attend the services, as the church was started more than sixty years ago, through self denial and a warm appreciation of the value of religious liberty.

The Follen Lend-a-Hand is a good auxiliary to the church and is anxious to promote sociability and also aid in paying for the church music. It now purposes holding Friday evening, Jan. 29, at Village Hall, a masquerade party from eight to twelve. The Clarion Ladies' Orchestra, of Boston, will furnish fine music and it is hoped the hall will be filled.

This Friday evening, Jan. 22, at 7.30 o'clock, it is hoped that many will repair to Emerson Hall. Those that come will learn how to make first-class biscuit and have a good social time. It costs ten cents to get in and five cents to eat. Tea will be served in the Russian style. This affair is under the lead of Follen Guild and Messrs. Carlton Worthen, Clarence Wilber and Miss Annie Lawrence are the Committee. You will receive more than you give.

The Sunday Globe, Jan. 17, pays the following just tribute to Col. William Cappelle whom we are proud to say was born in our village. The reappointment of Col. William C. Cappelle by Gov. Wolcott was received with delight by every officer in the militia. His presence at headquarters for another year (it is hoped for many to come) is highly gratifying. He has been a faithful and pains-taking official and to his indefatigable zeal the militia of the state owes much. In alluding to his birth in Lexington it says: "His great grandfather died at Brookfield shortly after his return from Crown Pt., where he had been fighting the King. Both his grandfathers on his father's and mother's side fought in the revolutionary war. He was born a soldier and after the age of twenty years, after graduating from the academy, he joined Co. D., 5th regiment. He served as private, corporal, sergeant and lieutenant."

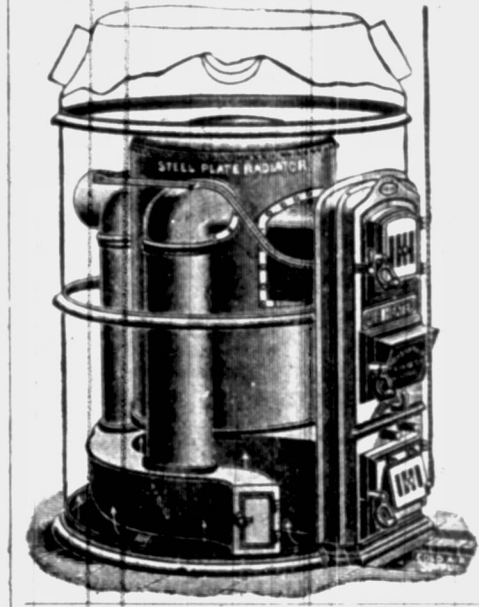
We hear that many competent judges who attended the concert last week, speak of it with unqualified praise and think it remarkable that so classical an entertainment could be so well executed in so small a place. A Transcript correspondent calls it "An Elizabethan festival" and that those who attended had a rare treat. We had no space to describe the costume of the "Waits," last week, and so will copy her account. "One maiden was gay in red riding hood and mob cap, with a black gown, relieved by a bodice, another, a beaming Dolly Varden gown, while the men were in gaiters, jerkins, buff breeches and cavalier hats, while the old grandsire, tottering on his stick and genteel in black trousers and small clothes, white stock and broad brimmed silk hat, forms the central figure in every Christmas wait picture. The final invocation to the kind master and mistress is a carol in the time of James the First:

"God bless the master of this house, the mistress also;  
And all the little children that round the table go;  
And all your kin and kindred that dwell both far and near,  
I wish you a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

Rev. G. W. Cooke's subject Sunday evening was "Chivalry" and "The virgin Mary." He said there were traces of semi-barbarism to be found in the north of Europe from Spain to Russia and Scandinavia, showing that clan life existed throughout this region, with communal homes. In Ireland, Wales and Germany tribal life existed in its fullness. In the mythology of Scandinavia, goddesses stand on the same level with gods. Women exerted a powerful influence in carrying Christianity to France, Germany and England, by establishing schools, monastic systems, for upbuilding of this medieval religion. As for law they followed the rule, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and when a man wanted to marry he paid a definite sum of money. The missionaries in western Europe were more or less women. In the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th centuries Ireland was the intellectual centre of western Europe. The children were taught by their nuns, who were often more intellectual than the monks. They were leaders of religious movements. They were high sheriffs in England, sat in the upper house of Parliament. The social life and courtesy of women, grew out of Feudalism. In Chivalry every man who came to be of any authority or showed valor, came to be a knight. The boy was first a page. Loyalty to women and the laws, courage in war and devo-

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tion to the protection of the poor and unfortunate constituted knighthood.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 15, The Friday Club and the Follen Alliance held a meeting at Mrs. Francis Locke's in memory of our late beloved and active member, Mrs. Alfred Pierce. Mrs. G. E. Worthen, the president of the Friday Club, and Mrs. G. W. Cooke and Mrs. D. Blanchard read fine papers on her life, her earnest helpfulness, her ready sympathy and kindness, her forgetfulness of self, her great interest in Follen church and Sunday school and her devotion to the home circle; and then the great loss which our church has sustained in the death of three devoted members during the past year. Appropriate selections were read by Mrs. Fessenden, Miss Leah Nunn, Mrs. M. Lawrence, Miss Annie Lawrence, Mrs. Estabrooks and Miss Bridgman. Mrs. Francis Locke very kindly entertained her guests with chocolate and various dainties. Twenty-five were present.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Framingham, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by O. W. Whittemore, Arlington; and by H. A. Perham, Lexington, druggists.

# Arlington Heights Locals.

The past week the skating has been fairly good on the reservoir.  
Miss Gertrude Saunders Jones, of Leominster, is a guest of Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer at Idaburst.  
A special meeting of the ladies of the Chapel Guild was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the chapel.  
The social dancing party in Crescent Hall, this evening, promises to be quite an exceptionally pleasant one.  
The Sunshine Club will meet with Mrs. Edward Downing, Hillside avenue, Monday next, at half-past two.  
Don't fail to mention to your friends the ADVOCATE SOUVENIR, that they may be sure and provide themselves with a copy also.  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pinkham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent the first of the week at the Heights as guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Geo. B. Dwelley.  
R. T. Torrey informs the public, by a large sign board on Park avenue, opposite the depot, that he is prepared to exemplify his talent as a painter.  
Mr. William McKenzle expects to leave to-day (Friday) for a month's vacation to be spent with relatives in vicinity of St. John, New Brunswick.  
Next Tuesday evening Miss Gertrude Saunders Jones is to be the reader in an attractive concert program to be given in the Universalist church. Henry Donlan, the boy soprano, will also sing.  
Mr. Walter B. Farmer brought back with him from his recent trip to his shooting box at Montville, in the heart of Maine, some pictures of the place, his dogs, etc., which he took himself, and which are excellent specimens of amateur photography.  
Buy the ADVOCATE SOUVENIR, have one in your own home and send one to your friend to show him what an attractive abiding place it will prove to those who may thereby be induced to come and dwell among us. Extra copies may be had of Mrs. Deane, local agent, and at the post office.  
An earnest address was given on Sunday evening by Mr. H. F. Parkhurst, telling of his work as the superintendent of the Pitts Street Mission, among the poor and degraded of Boston, in Union chapel. Mr. Parkhurst is quite a young man and is apparently very devoted to the work of helping his brother man. The mission provides food and lodging at the smallest possible sum for the out-

casts of society who can here find shelter and food if they will strive to do something for their own assistance. A description of this aspect of helping the poor could not but prove interesting, especially as the speaker himself was furnishing personal experiences.

Mr. H. B. Bean, who has a host of friends here, has been employed by Chas. Cushing, the proprietor of Crescent Hall grocery, to assist him in carrying on the business. It is proposed to build up a first class grocery and market business at this popular location and place first class goods on the market at the lowest market prices. Your attention is called to their adv. in another column.

Alec Livingstone, assisted by a company of his young friends and companions, celebrated the anniversary of his birthday with a birthday party at his home on Westminster avenue, on Tuesday. The party was from four to eight o'clock, and as some of the young guests did not arrive home till much after the latter hour, we judge it must have been a very enjoyable party.

A concert and readings will be given under the auspices of Ladies' Chapel Guild, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, 97, in the church, by the following talent:—Miss May Belle Anderson, soprano; Miss Bertha Lloyd, violinist; Mrs. Stevens Lawrence, alto; Mrs. M. E. Roberts, reader; Mr. J. Warren Turner, tenor; Mr. F. A. Roberts, baritone; Mr. Harlan B. Bean, tenor; Miss Evelyn Sylvester, accompanist.

Mr. Arthur M. Griffin, of the Heights, and Miss Alice M. Witherspoon, of West Somerville, were married on Wednesday evening, in the parlor of their new home near the East Lexington line, by Rev. R. E. Ely, of Union Parish. The bride was attired in a gray wedding, combined with brocade silk and pearl trimmings and carried plinks. The wedding gifts were numerous, handsome and useful, the table silver predominating and everything contributed to the pleasure of the happy event.

At the Union church the pastor, Rev. Mr. Ely, will preach at the morning and evening services. The subject in the morning will be "Counterfeit Christians;" in the evening, "Preparing for a home." The evening address will be the first in a series on topics related to the home. All young men and women in the community are earnestly invited to attend the evening service, as the course of addresses to be given is intended particularly for them.

On Tuesday evening the Moonshine party of the Sunshine Club was held at the home of Mrs. Partridge. Whist was enjoyed until half-past ten, when the prizes were awarded, Mr. W. E. Lloyd and Mr. Henry White taking first and second, the consolation going to Mr. Edward Downing. Of the ladies, Mrs. Dowle had the highest score, Mrs. Frank Sweet next, while Miss Kimball captured the consolation.

Friday afternoon last saw the fulfillment of a project which has for some time been anticipated by the young people of this section, when the children were called together in the chapel, after the regular school had closed, and there was formed a Junior Christian Endeavor Society. A most successful organization was effected, and we trust that the enterprising young ladies who have so earnestly and faithfully undertaken this most important work, may see much good result from their labors. Miss Daisy Swadkins has been elected as superintendent of the Junior Society.

Gen. Nelson Monroe, who has been in the west for some weeks past, has just returned home much improved in health.

Do not forget the Sunday evening prayer meeting to be held with Miss C. S. Vickery, Wauchusett ave., on Sunday evening next, at 7.30. All are welcome.

Meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Union parish, Sunday evening, at six o'clock. Subject, "Our failures and successes." Luke 5: 1-11. Leader, Rev. R. E. Ely.

The Arlington Heights Y. P. S. C. E. will hold their regular meeting in the chapel, on Wednesday evening next, at 7.30. Subject, "Our failures and successes." Luke 5: 1-11. The service will be in charge of Miss Minnie McKenzle. All are invited to attend.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by O. W. Whittemore, Arlington; and by H. A. Perham, Lexington, druggists.

**HEIGHTS POST-OFFICE**  
Mails arrive and depart as follows, commencing July 1, 1896:—  
Arrive, 7.01, 9.58, a. m., 12.50, 3.56, p. m.  
Depart, 7.01, 9.58, a. m., 1.01, 3.56, 6.54, p. m.  
Mails close, 6.55, 9.50, a. m., 12.45, 3.50, 6.50, p. m.  
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SOUTHERN DIVISION.

On and after Oct. 4, 1896, trains will run as follows:—  
**LEAVE Boston For Reformatory Station,** at 6.30, 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 1.45, 4.50, 5.50, 6.30, p. m.; Sundays, 12.50, 6.00, p. m. **Return** at 6.30, 7.05, 8.05, 9.20, a. m.; 12.25, 4.00, 5.50, p. m. Sunday 8.25, a. m.; 4.00, p. m.  
**LEAVE Boston For Concord, Mass.,** at 6.30, 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 1.46, 4.50, 5.50, 6.30, p. m.; Sunday, 12.50, 6.00, p. m. **Return** at 6.25, 7.10, 8.10, 9.20, a. m.; 12.30, 4.05, 6.00, p. m.; Sunday, 8.30, a. m.; 4.05, p. m.  
**LEAVE Boston For Bedford** at 6.30, 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 3.30, 4.50, 5.50, 6.30, 7.50, 10.20, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15 a. m., 12.50, 4.30, 6.04, 9.45, p. m. **Return** at 5.45, 6.34, 7.00, 7.23, 8.19, 9.40, a. m.; 12.42, 2.20, 3.34, 4.15, 6.13, 9.00, p. m.; Sunday, 8.46, a. m.; 12.35, 2.00, 4.16, 5.55, p. m.  
**LEAVE Boston For Lexington** at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 2.45, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.19, 5.35, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.06, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. **Return** at 5.20, 5.54, 6.43, 7.09, 7.35, 7.52, 8.00, 8.28, 8.45, 9.50, 11.05, a. m.; 12.15, 12.51, 2.29, 3.43, 3.50, 4.25, 5.07, 6.22, 6.40, 9.09, 10.10, p. m.; Sunday, 8.57, a. m.; 12.45, 2.10, 3.00, 4.25, 6.04, 8.15 p. m.  
**LEAVE Boston For Arlington Heights** at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 2.45, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.19, 5.35, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. **Return** at 5.30, 6.05, 6.51, 7.19, 7.43, 8.00, 8.10, 8.34, 8.58, 11.14, a. m.; 12.25, 1.01, 2.40, 3.58, 4.33, 5.17, 6.49, 9.18, 10.19, p. m.; Sunday, 9.07, a. m.; 12.54, 2.20, 3.11, 4.35, 6.15, 8.25, p. m.  
**LEAVE Boston For Lowell** at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 3.20, 4.05, 4.50, 5.02, 5.19, 5.35, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.10, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. **Return** at 5.35, 6.11, 6.56, 7.24, 7.48, 8.04, 8.16, 8.39, 9.00, 10.05, 11.19, a. m.; 12.31, 1.07, 2.45, 3.55, 4.05, 4.39, 5.23, 6.00, 6.31, 6.55, 7.45, 9.24, 10.25, p. m.; Sunday, 9.13, a. m.; 1. 2.26, 3.12, 4.41, 6.21, 8.31.  
**LEAVE Arlington For Lowell** at 6.50, 10.22, a. m.; 3.49, 6.08, p. m.  
**LEAVE Lexington For Lowell** at 7.11, 10.34, a. m.; 4.05, 6.25, p. m.  
**LEAVE Lowell For Lexington AND Arlington** at 6.50, 9.00, a. m.; 3.00, 5.35, p. m.  
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Time—First car 5.02, 5.21, 5.36, 5.51, 6.01, a. m. and every 10 minutes to 5.1, 9.06, and 15 minutes to 12.1, 1.31, 1.41, 1.51, and every 10 minutes to 3.41, 3.57, 4.05, and every 7 and a half minutes to 5.41 and every 10 minutes to 7.21, 7.36, 7.51, and every 15 minutes to 10.21, 10.41, 11.09, p. m., last car. Return 35 minutes later.  
Sunday—First car 7.06, 7.26, 7.46, 8.06, 8.26, 8.46, 9.01, 9.11, a. m., and every 10 minutes to 10.21, 10.41, 11.11, p. m., last car.  
Night car—Leave Arlington Heights at 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, (4.30, a. m. via Beacon and Hams-shire streets) (via Harvard square, Sunday) Leave Bowdoin square (week days) 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.23, a. m. Sundays, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, a. m.  
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# Harper's Weekly

In 1897.

With the end of 1896 Harper's Weekly will have lived forty years. In that time it has participated with all the zeal and power at its command in the great political events of the most interesting and important period in the history of the country, and it has spread before its readers the accomplishments of science, art, and letters for the instruction of the human mind and the amelioration of human conditions and of manners. What the Weekly has been in its spirit and purpose, as these have been manifested principally in its editorial pages, it will continue to be. It is impossible to announce with precision all that the Weekly will contain during the year 1897. It were as easy to announce what is about to happen in the world, what triumphs for good government are to be won, what advances of the people are to be made, what is to be the outcome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of war and peace, what is to happen in the far east, what is to be the state of Europe twelve months hence, what new marvels of science are to be revealed, or what are to be the achievements of arts and letters, for the Weekly is to be a pictorial record of all this. Cartoons will continue to be a feature. Serial stories, A New England story by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, will begin in January. A tale of a Greek uprising against the Turks, by Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," will follow. A sequel to "The House-Boat on the Styx," by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, illustrated by Mr. Peter Newell. More short stories will appear in the Weekly than it has been possible to publish during 1896. Departments: Mr. W. D. Howells' "Life and Letters" have been among the most charming features of periodical literature; Mr. E. B. Martin, and others will contribute observations on what is going on in "This Busy World;" "Amateur Sport" will remain the most important department of its kind in the country. The Weekly will continue to present to its readers the world's news most interesting to Americans, to make important advances in both the literary and artistic features, and to retain for itself the leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Bro. For one year, \$4.00. Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Address HARPER BROTHERS, 15 N. Y. City.

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## DAVID'S BABY.

BY ELLA F. MOSBY.

"He's just a common sized boy, ma'am."

This was the baffling reply to Mrs. Wilnot's question about the size of Mrs. Brown's boy. Mrs. Wilnot was the minister's wife, and Mrs. Brown one of his outlying parishioners, a mountaineer from one of the steepest and wildest peaks of the Ridge. Her husband had died in the great snow-storm of the past winter, and David, her only boy, was her sole prop, and stay. Mrs. Wilnot thought a suit of clothes would not come amiss, even if secondhand.

But what was "a common size" for boys? In Mrs. Wilnot's experience they were of all sorts and sizes. Her mind reverted to Richard, her long boy, and his Aunt Ellen's frequent exclamation: "Richard, my dear, uncross a few of your legs!" to Robin, a head shorter, who was now crumpled up in a heap over "Stories of Lion Hunting in South Africa," and John, a round, roly-poly of a boy—and she looked slightly perplexed.

"No'm, he ain't to say big, nor yit small; he's just a common-sized boy, betwixt and between."

Mrs. Wilnot in despair went after the clothes, and saw by the delight in his mother's eyes as soon as she saw them, that they might at least be worn by David.

"I'm mo' than thankful, ma'am." Her voice trembled, and Mrs. Wilnot hastened to ask:

"Haven't you a little girl, too?"

"That's two gals—Lucy, she's goin' on seven, and the baby; the folks calls her 'David's Baby,' he's so good-natured with her. I never see a boy so 'lup up with a baby befo'." She ain't a mite of trouble when he's 'round; and her hard-worked thin, worn face looked quite illumined by her smile of pride and delight.

Robin let his book fall. "Are there any bears on Priest's Mountain?" he asked, suddenly.

"Oh, nonsense!" said his mother; but Mrs. Brown answered seriously: "Ef it's a mild winter, mebbe you won't see one; but in a long freeze they'll come right low down the mountain. They don't generally attack humans, the damage they does mostly is to young creeturs—pigs and sech things. I seed one myself 'twas in the summer too, three or fo' years ago; and I don't want ter see another."

"Tell me about it," said Robin, coming over to the chair next hers.

"Well, 'twas a long hot spell, and I'd gone out to git blackberries. Mos' of 'em was leetle and dry with the drought; but just above my head on a long ledge of rocks I see a big clump of briars, all hanging with berries, big juicy berries, ez shiny ez silk. I kin see 'em now, ez pretty ez any picture. I put my hand out to pull the nearest branch down, and then I heerd a growl—there ain't much more onpleasant noises than a growl or a hiss in the woods, I kin tell ye! That stood a big b'ar just on 'tother side o' the blackberries, showin' his teeth in an ugly sort o' grin. I didn't stop to have no words 'bout the berries—in fact, there was mighty few berries in my basket when I got home, I came so fast. Them was the finest berries on the mountain," she added, regretfully; "big and shiny and sweet-lookin' and jest burstin' with juice; and I hadn't fairly tacked 'em when I heerd that growl."

"Would he have showed fight if you had stayed?" inquired Robin, eagerly.

Mrs. Brown's eyes twinkled.

"I don't keer to argy a p'int with him," she answered.

"What other wild beasts live near you?" pursued Robin, in a tone of positive envy.

"Why, squirrels and possums and foxes and wildcats—it do sound mighty lonesome to hear 'em cry. I reckon the woods is right full o' prowlin' varmints arter nightfall."

"But you have David to take care of you," said Mrs. Wilnot.

"Yes'm; and he's tolerable strong fur a boy. He kin shoot, too, mos' ez wellez his uncle. He's been takin' David out huntin' with him this spring and summer."

A few weeks after this talk David bustled into the mountain cabin at "sundown" in great excitement.

"Hello, Sissy!"—to Lucy—"there, honey!"—to the baby, who was laughing and gurgling with delight to see him—"Brother will take you in a minute—jest ez soon ez he kin wash his hands."

David Brown was a plain, freckle-faced boy, so tanned that his skin was several shades darker than his flaxen hair and pale eyes; but the sweetness and good humor of his homely face made it a pleasant sight to more than "David's baby." Everybody on the mountain liked David, from the gruff mountaineers themselves down to their curs that snapped and snarled at almost everyone else. As he whistled to the baby, who was now changing her rapturous noises to a more imperative demand, Spot, his own "yaller dog," watched his every movement with his keen, blinking eyes, and the black kitten, a recent stray, rubbed itself between his legs with a satisfied purr, and gazed up into his face with its yellowish-green pupils.

"You've got some news, David," said his mother, bringing out the meal and a sifter.

"You are the beatin'est one to guess, Mother?" exclaimed David, admiringly. "I've got a job. Mr. Jones wants me to help him to drive his cattle down to the station tomorrow, and he'll give me a man's pay if we have 'em there on time and in good condition. Me and Spot'll do the job fine, won't we, young 'un?" and he held out his hands to take the baby.

"You set a lot o' sto' by that chile, David," observed his mother laughing.

"Yes'm. I set a lot o' sto' by the baby and Lucy, too," and he patted the older child's head, as she flushed with delight. It was not David's way to forget any one.

"Mother, s'pose you take the children and go with me ez fur ez Uncle Martin's! I don't like leavin' you all—a passel o' wimmen-folks," he said, laughing at the very small one on his lap—"by yo'selves all day; and mebbe I'll be back late."

"It'd be powerful lonesome here," answered his mother, "thet's a fact. But how could I know when you was back?" she added anxiously.

"Why, I'd lowed on meetin' you at the dividin' fence 'bout dusk, and totin' the baby fur you. An' the moon'd be up early; ef I git back sooner, I'll come up ter the cabin, but I'll be sho' ter be at the fence, by nightfall, anyhow."

Mrs. Brown enjoyed her long, neighborly day, getting a new receipt from sister Martha, and hearing old Mr. Martin say how "pearl" the baby was, and Lucy as rosy as a peach blossom. As for David, she never wearied in talking of him, and it was really dusk before she was fairly started. The "dividing fence," a boundary line between two large tracts of mountain land, was often used as a trysting place by others than lovers, and would save David a good many steps.

She had wrapped up the baby well from the night air, and Uncle Martin had many jokes over the huge knot in which she had tied a bandana handkerchief at the back, "jest ez ef you wanted ter tote it by a handle." Poor mother! If she had only known the use that would be made of this; but she did not, and went on her way down the steep path in good spirits, Lucy following close behind.

As they reached the fence in the woods a cloud was over the moon, and it was quite dark; but she could see a dim figure on the other side.

"David, have you been waitin' long?" she called out, and handed the baby over in a hurry, turning as she did so to see what was the matter with Lucy; for the child clung to her skirts in fright and cried out that it wasn't David.

When with some difficulty she had lifted her over the fence, struggling and crying still, and had herself climbed over—Mrs. Brown was not as active as she had been—there was no one in sight.

"David!" she cried. She heard a rustling in the bushes; but the moon,

shining out at that instant, showed the place empty. "David!" she cried again, in terror.

Then he appeared just at the bend of the mountain path whistling cheerily and with Spot leaping and barking at his heels. But where was the baby?

For he had called out to her to give him the child as soon as he had caught sight of her, and David was not given to fooling. She could not answer for her sobbing and crying.

Lucy tried to tell him the strange story. When she said, "A big, black, shaggy man," he threw himself on the ground, examining every mark. Spot smelled too, and his yellow hair began to bristle with rage, and he growled fiercely, for there were surely the recent footprints of some large animal.

"Mother, run back and rouse the neighbors. Tell 'em to bring their rifles," and, breaking off a stout stick, David dashed into the bushes, Spot springing in front and leading the chase.

Once David thought he heard a half-stifled baby's cry and hurried faster. For a "common-sized" boy, he was making good speed; but Madam Bruin was on the home-stretch, and she knew it.

At last he caught a glimpse of a big, clumsy, dark form, trotting briskly along with what seemed like a bundle dangling from its mouth. He was none too soon. The cave in which the little black cubs rolled about, impatient for their supper, was but a hundred yards or so distant. He thought she must be near home by her quickened gait, and he knew, if she ever got the baby inside its black, yawning mouth, there would be no hope of bringing it out alive.

With the energy of despair he darted forward and gave the bear a sharp blow over the nose with his long stick. Spot closed in at the same moment, yelping and snapping at her legs.

The huge beast, enraged but not hurt by this simultaneous attack, dropped the baby, and reared up on her hind legs, looking in the mingled moonlight and shadow so like a human figure that David did not wonder afterward at his mother's mistake. She showed her sharp, white teeth with a fierce snarl, and stretched out her forepaws for a grapple. She was near her own babies now, and she meant fight.

David looked at the precious bundle. It lay just under the creature's terrible claws, and to attempt to pick it up would have placed him utterly at the bear's mercy, unless her attention could be diverted.

"At her, Spot! at her, good dog!" he shouted; and again he rained a shower of blows on her eyes and nose so quick and fierce that, blinded and confused for the instant, she backed a step or two, growling horribly.

Spot inflicted a sharp bite on her, hind quarter, and she turned her head. It was his only chance. Quick as a flash he seized the baby and fled, leaving poor Spot to receive a terrific blow from the brute's paws, at which he too, broke and ran, the blood streaming from his wound, and howling at every jump.

Halfway down the mountain they met the Martins with dogs and torches. The bear, after a fierce fight was brought to bay and killed, and the cubs taken captive.

Old Martin untied with rough but trembling fingers the knot he had laughed at—the knot which had saved the baby's soft limbs from the bear's teeth. David hardly dared to be certain that he had heard a cry in his headlong flight; but when they had unwrapped fold after fold and unfasted the veil, there lay the baby—"David's baby" now, without doubt or question—as rosy and fresh as a flower-bud, its big blue eyes full of wonder and fright, but ready to smile at the first sight of David.

David was more his mother's hero than ever. She never told the story without adding:

"And he was jest a common-sized boy when he done it!"—New York Independent.

### In the Nearly 100 Years Age.

As long ago as 1824 the fountain pens were in use, for in that year Thomas Jefferson saw a contrivance of this sort, tried it, and wrote to General Bernard Peyton, of Richmond, asking him to get one of them. The pen was of gold and the ink tube of silver, and according to Jefferson's letter, the maker was a Richmond watch repairer, named Cowan. The price, he understood, was fivepence.

The first American patent for a fountain pen was granted in 1830 to one Douglass Hyde, but the earliest English patent was issued twenty-one years before.—Boston Transcript.

## TIGERS SWIM WELL.

When Floods Come They Lose Their Instinct to Slaughter.

A Man-Eater Shares a Raft With an East Indian Family.

In times of high flood in the East Indian rivers, when the low country bordering them is inundated, often with much loss of brute and human life, the tiger seems to share in the fear that pervades the jungle beasts, and to lose temporarily his ferocious instinct of slaughter. Gathered upon eminences that rise like islands above the spreading waters may be seen the wolf, the leopard, and the tiger, standing peacefully in company with the deer and cattle, and the smaller animals that are their natural prey, all the ordinary instincts of the beasts being held in abeyance by the common terror all feel at the invasion of their haunts by the flood. From his facility in swimming and his ability to crowd his way among other refugees to a place of safety, the tiger is apt to fare better than most animals, not distinctly aquatic at such times. Then when better cannot be found he will seek any available place of refuge, as an uprooted tree, the top of a wall, or the roof of a house that has withstood the rush of the waters. Not unfrequently he has tried to install himself on the raft or boat with which some of the natives were trying to get to the dry land.

Such an instance occurred in the Ganges Valley, near a village called Charpoat. A native carpenter residing in the suburb was awakened in the early morning by the water pouring into the house over the doorsill, and looking out he saw that what had been the night before a fertile, open plain was a lake of muddy water. He had no materials at hand, and his carpenter's skill served him in good stead in quickly making a raft on which he embarked with his family and their scanty outfit of household utensils. As with a long bamboo he paddled or poled his slow way along in the endeavor to reach the safe haven of the hills beyond the valley, he spied the head of a huge tiger that was swimming in the same direction. The tiger seemed wearied, as if he had swam a long way, and presently, to the consternation of the carpenter, he turned and headed for the raft. The craft had all the passengers on board that it could well accommodate, but as the tiger swam faster than the man could paddle there was nothing to do but let things take their course. On reaching the raft the tiger put his fore paws on the edge, sinking it to the water's surface, and sprang on board, crowding the wife and children from their places and nearly knocking some of them overboard.

The tiger seemed thoroughly cowed and exhausted, and lay down quietly where he first struck, crowded amid the people on the raft. Here he remained without moving while the carpenter slowly worked the raft along toward the hills, the trip occupying several hours. When within two or three hundred yards of the shore the tiger lifted his head and began to show signs of restlessness, then rose to his feet; but all this time he paid no attention to any of the people on the raft. Presently he bounded forward into the water with a mighty leap, the recoil of which nearly parted the raft in the middle, swam swiftly to the shore and disappeared in the forest.

When afterward the carpenter related his experience, and described the tiger, the brute was identified by certain scars on the head and body as a notorious man-eater and cattle-killing tiger that for years had ravaged a district fifty miles above Charpoat. After the flood had subsided a week later he made his presence known in his old haunts.

### On Christmas Island.

A traveler from Boston has lately come back from Christmas Island with some interesting stories of what he found there. He seems to have found almost everything except a good and sufficient reason why the island should have the name it bears.

The traveler sailed away from Java eastward and northward, and in three days the island hove in sight. It is seldom visited and seems to have no population of its own—indeed it is a coral formation, literally crowded out of the sea. Successive and very low accretions of soil have formed and in this is rooted vegetation of considerable extent and variety.

The island presents to the mariner the aspect of a saddle, two hills form-

ing the pommels. Though the hills are of considerable size they are covered with a coral formation to their very summits, the peak of one of them being an immense coralline limestone.

No stream or standing water was found on the island, as the soil, if it may be called a soil, is so porous that the rain is absorbed immediately. Yet the vegetation was green and under the fallen logs the earth was found to be sodden with moisture. The traveler spent ten days on the island, and during two of them rain fell heavily. He found trees one hundred and fifty feet high, of which a large proportion bore edible fruit. This latter was the food of great numbers of birds, whose flesh was found to be exquisite. The place also swarmed with rats and bats. The most numerous of the birds were the large fruit eating pigeons and a species of brown dove. Neither of these knew fear of man, and they were shot by the dozen.

The fact that at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea coralline limestone was found, and the formation of the hills, eased as they were with coral from base to summit, led the traveler to observe that Christmas Island was unique and a most remarkable example of coral formation. It appeared that from the time the island came within the reef building zone it had been steadily subject to a movement of upheaval, varied by pauses during which the cliffs were eroded by the sea. There is no other such example known.—New York Herald.

### Cuteness of the Coyote.

No other animal is found in the West than the coyote. The coyote is to the plainsman what a fox is to an Eastern farmer, only the coyote is more in evidence. Forest and Stream tells about a dog that had its principal sport chasing and otherwise worrying coyotes, and was led into ambush by one coyote and then set upon by several other of the prairie wolves and almost done to death.

"About 9 o'clock one night," the paper says, "one of the coyotes came to the kitchen door and howled aggressively at the dog, which, thereupon, set after the coyote full tilt." The coyote fled around the house, down to the coral and around the blacksmith shop, the dog yelping after. Behind the shanty were other coyotes, six or seven of them, and all of them made for the dog in a way that made it feel lonely. The ranchman heard the fight and the dog's howls of pain; and grasping a rifle started that way on the run, yelling as he went. The coyotes, each took a farewell nip and fled, leaving a sore dog behind. Since then the dog has not been so much interested as on former occasions in coyotes. It follows single coyotes vigorously, but the appearance of another sends it back as fast as it can run."

The coyote likes badger flesh very much, but one coyote is not equal to a badger in a fight; consequently the coyote, when it meets a badger has to resort to stratagem till aid arrives. The manner in which it does this, according to the sportsman's paper is interesting.

"A few weeks ago," the writer says, "as I was riding along, I saw a coyote and a badger. The coyote seemed to be playing with the badger. He would prance around it, first as if to bite it, then run off a little way, the badger following, evidently very angry. When the badger saw me it ran into its hole, while the coyote went off forty or fifty yards and lay down evidently knowing I had no gun with me. The coyote's device was evidently to tease, and so kept the badger interested till another coyote happened along, when the badger would have been killed."

### Curious Stamp Collection.

Mrs. George Wilson of Birmingham, N. Y., has a unique curio in the shape of a bedroom set—bedstead, dresser, wash stand and chairs, decorated with postage stamps of every known civilized country on the globe, says the Chicago Chronicle. Mrs. Wilson has been collecting stamps for the past seven years, and the number has reached over half a million, 862,000 being the number. The value of these stamps has been estimated at \$3,800.

All of these stamps have been carefully washed, dried and pasted on after the style of a crazy patchwork quilt, and represent large patience and a great amount of labor. There are seven pieces of furniture in all, decorated. This curio is valuable, an offer of \$200 from Cornell University having been refused by the owner. It is, perhaps, the most novel collection of foreign and domestic stamps in the United States. The stamps are stuck on with glue and are covered with a heavy spar varnish and can be washed without injury to the stamps.

## COLORED SOLDIERS.

There Are 2,400 of Them in the United States Army.

Uncle Sam Has One Fort Manned Entirely by Them.

That there is an army of about 25,000 men in the United States and that a private soldier receives \$13 per month is about all the information the average citizen possesses on the subject. Why any sane man of average strength of mind and body should voluntarily deprive himself of the privilege of quitting his job at a moment's notice is another mystery. The greater number of military posts are located in the far west, each location being selected as a central point for troops in case of Indian outbreaks. Thus to the present generation, a private soldier in uniform, is almost a curiosity, and a colored cavalryman is as great a curio as an Indian in war paint.

There are 2,400 colored troops in the United States in the regular army. Of this number six troops are located in northwestern Nebraska, at Fort Robinson. Here is found the colored cavalryman in all his element. As each troop has sixty men, the 360 cavalrymen located here at Fort Robinson makes it the largest cavalry post in the United States. Not a white man is to be seen, except the commanding officers. Here is a practical demonstration of how a colored man can be trained and disciplined into doing work with the same energy and promptness as a white soldier, and, when it comes to the test, showing the same bravery and endurance.

This was shown by the 90-mile ride of the famous Seventh during the Indian war at Pine Ridge agency in 1890, when they came to the rescue of a company of white soldiers who were surrounded and in danger of being cut off by the Indians. These colored cavalrymen can not only do the work when it comes to the trial, but have a happy faculty of keeping in good humor, always laughing and chattering and as happy as children. That the life of a colored trooper is satisfactory is evidenced by the fact that fully one-half re-enlist after their first three years' enlistment expires.

Many people have the impression that when a man fails in everything else he can at least assure himself that he may join the United States army as a last resort to keep alive. But the requirements are such that but few applicants successfully pass the examination. The candidate must be unmarried, between the ages of 21 and 30, possess a fair education, pass a strict physical examination and bring recommendations as to his moral character. During July the Chicago recruiting station accepted only 430 applications out of 3,363 candidates who were willing to share the lot of a private soldier. The army is no longer a place of refuge where a man who has lost all hope and ambition may bury himself from the rest of the world. The private who is ambitious has a future here as well as in any other occupation, for promotions are made from the ranks. In July of each year competitive examinations are held. Those who successfully pass the examinations are placed on the list for promotions. Should a colored man who desires to enter the cavalry successfully pass the examinations at a recruiting station, he would be assigned to one of the cavalry posts in the West.—Indianapolis Journal.

### Matchmaking His Hobby.

There is a well-known professor at Harvard for whom the Boston and Cambridge girls should prepare a crown, says the Philadelphia Press. Every man has his hobby, and Professor Eliot's hobby is in the early marriage of young men and the benefit which accrues therefrom. The good professor flouts the old rhyme which declares that "when a man marries his trouble begins." His theory is that when a man marries his troubles are ended.

The college boy complains that with Professor Eliot about, it is very hard for him to remain single until the finish of his collegiate period. For no sooner does the instructor see a young fellow walk with or talk to a young woman than he seeks a private interview with the young man in question, the object of the interview being to inquire just why the two young people may not be at once joined in the bonds of matrimony.

"Well," observed an aged Philadelphian who heard the story a few days ago, "that professor has married a good wife—or he isn't married at all."



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